REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,545.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

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Second do	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight liner.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. AYRES, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

April 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 19	Leave Tuticorin	27
,, Ratnagherry 20	,, Colombo	28
,, Vingorla 20	,, Galle	29
,, Goa 20	,, Nerapatam	May 2
,, Carwar 21	,, Pondicherry	3
,, Mangalore 22	,, Madras	5
,, Cannanore 24	,, Coconada	7
,, Tellicherry 23	,, Vizagapatam	8
,, Calicut 24	,, Bimlipatam	8
,, Beypore 24	,, Gopanlpore	9
,, Cochin 25	,, False Point	10
,, Alleppy 25	Arrive CALCUTTA	12

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

The route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from there by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 813 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th April 1873, at 2 P.M.

April 1873.		May 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 25	Leave BUSREH	14
,, Kurrachee 29	,, Fao	14
,, Guadur 30	,, Kowel	14
,, Muscat ..... May 2	,, Bushire	16
,, Bunder Abbas 4	,, Linga	19
,, Linga 6	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Bahrein 8	,, Muscat	22
,, Bushire 8	,, Guadur	23
,, Fao 10	,, Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSREH 11	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from Bombay, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. GRAHAM, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 15TH PROXIMO.

THE fine new Screw Steamer RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, 1,366 Register, Captain W. SERGENT, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers only. The Saloon and Cabins are on the Quarter Deck; they are efficiently ventilated and well adapted for Families, the Steamer having been specially built for the East India Trade. She carries a Steward-ess, and a Surgeon.

Wines, &c., will be supplied on board at moderate prices.

For Rates of Passage, Plan, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
6, Church Lane.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 19TH APRIL.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (smoking-room with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1ST MAY 1873.

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1ST JUNE 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons	600 H.P., on 14th April.
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,, on 28th ,,
INDUS	3,678 ,,	500 ,, on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 8th April 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.

Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 21st April, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 440 H.P.). Captain S. D. FIALLARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, ANCONA, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which must be lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about the 20th instant.)

THE Steam-ship WIMBLEDON, 957 nett registered tons, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, £50.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, MESSRS. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COFFEE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., MESSRS. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Town Custom Godowns, on account of the concerned, and by order of the Agents B. I. S. N. Company (Limited)—

7 Casks and 5 Bags of Ceylon Coffee.
The Purchaser to pay Custom Duty and other Import charges.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

3 cases sarrics, 15 cases can de cologne of yellow ticket, 5 cases cutlery, 1 case patent spring box vesta w x matches, 1 case glass buttons, 1 case superior Turkish cape, 20 cases German beer, 25 boxes St. Estephe claret, 1 case ruby beads, and an invoice of sundries, consisting of different sorts, &c., &c.

On account of whom it may concern—
1 bale Tea Turkey Red Twist, No. 40.
1 do. do. do. No. 40.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

Bombay, 15th April 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a fine-toned Cottage Pianoforte by Broadwood, Grand Square Piano by Kessler and Co., Choice Plants, &c., at the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of [illegible] Esq., (who is quitting this station) which this stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plated-ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 entrées and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, tea set, an English oakwood case containing a set of best electro-plated spoons and forks, ladles, and pieces, an ice-pail, handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 3 pieces, a round ditto for 4 persons, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, lamps, circular, pier, card & sidetables, easy, reading, and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, chiffonier, a first-class sympathetic grand square piano by S. nudy and Co., a cuttle ottoman, a lady's writing table, plated, single and three light hanging argand lamps, first-rate engravings, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobe, clothes press in 2 pieces, chests of drawers, American almirah, towel horses, clothes baskets, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, books, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Government Medical stores, Byculla, a large number of unserviceable surgical instruments, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Crockery and Glassware, &c. &c., at Mazagon Police Office.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. H. Vincent, Esq., Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated-ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 entrées, butler's tray dish, cruet, pickle and egg stands, waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, circular, pier and writing tables, conversation and drawing-room chairs, conversation and cleopatra couches, teapoys, whatnots, handsome Brussels carpet, a mahogany grand square piano, by C. H. Schrode, bronze mantle and 3-light hanging argand lamps, four-post bed-stead, camp cot, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, towel horse, clothes basket, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very elegantly Carved well-seasoned Drawing room Suits of Furniture, made to order by a gentleman; also some other Furniture, &c. An Invoice of Brass Hanging Argand Lamps, Brass and Bronze Chamber Candlesticks, Leather Portmanteaus, Enamelled Travelling and Gladstone's Bag, a pair of Oval Mirrors, &c., &c., at the Shop No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort.

(Opposite the Old Secretariat Office.)

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th and 16th days of April, at 4 P.M. each day, at the above-named Shop, a suit of very elegantly carved drawing-room furniture, comprising two drawing-room circular tables, two chiffoniers, six dining-room chairs, two pedestal chairs, two music chairs, two round teapoys, two carved backed sofa couches, one flower stand, two foot-stools (all of very elegantly carved well seasoned wood), also sets of cane tab es, sideboard, carved folding screens, round and side tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, mahogany bound glasses, a 4 post bedstead and mattress, several camp cots and mattresses, reclining couches, blackwood and jackwood dining-room chairs, a pair of handsome oval mirrors in gilt frames, a bronze 4 light and single hanging argand lamps, a McCabe's 8 day clock in a carved case, a blackwood carved glass door shell case with choice collection of shells, bronze figures, horses, stags, a circular table with marble top, &c., &c. Also a few rolls of oil floor carpets 18 by 12 and 12 by 9 feet each, spare marble slabs 3/4 and 3 feet.

An invoice of new brass gilt hanging and argand lamps and drops, brass and bronze chamber candlesticks and shades, leather portmanteaus of sizes, enamelled leather travelling and Gladstone's bags, riding whips, horse brushes, double-headed coloured scent bottles, cabin and hand lanterns, children's steamboat-ers, children's toys, wire hanging meat safes, carpets, sofa and other couches and sundry miscellaneous articles, &c.

No catalogues, and the furniture will be on inspection three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate in the Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st day of April, at 4 P.M., on the premises, at the instruction of Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Cursetjee Framjee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 13th day of April 1870, the valuable Landed Property hereinunder described, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, in Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring fifty-three and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 61, bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee, on the west by the house of Mr. Bomanjee Dadabhoy, on the north by the public road, and on the south by a public road also.

Further particulars may be made known, on reference being made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties or Four Bungalows, situate at Small Colaba.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1872, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagees, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April, at 4 P.M., on account and at the risk of the late Esuljee Pestonjee Shroff, the mortgagor, the valuable landed Properties or four Bungalows, hereunder described, viz :

All those two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses adjoining each other, and under one roof, situate, lying and being at Small Colaba, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the City of Bombay, standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos 75 and 76; and all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing at the back or back of the lastly described messuage, which said four several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are erected and standing on the ground belonging to Junardhun Ballajee Sett, which is the Ground or Land-holder in rent, and which said ground contains altogether by admeasurement four hundred and sixty-six and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and the said messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are bounded on the east partly by a public foot passage, and partly by the house belonging to Jurasoom Rustomjee, on the west by another public foot passage or road, called Pestonjee Road, on the north by the house of Mrs. Wise, and on the south by another public foot passage, called Bomb street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, reference may be made to the undersigned, or at the office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co

Bombay, 15th April 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COLABA.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagees Goma Kairinr, Wooka Samajee, Sella Prema and Bhoola Hira, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Dawoo Govind Patell Vytee, Wittul Dawoo Patell Vytee, and Gopall Dawoo Patell Vytee, in pursuance of the power of sale vested by the said Mortgagors, in an indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 8th January 1869.

All that piece of ground, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Th mas Street, in Old Woman's Island or Sm-ll Colaba, admeasuring 40 square yards, or thereabout, assessed under No. 104, and as used by the Collector of Land Revenue ground rent under No. 65, bounded on the east by the house of Manockjee Nowrojee Mistree, on the west by the house of Sinnga Bhanjee Coley, on the north by the Warehouse of Jewraa Balloo, and on the south by the house of Gharoo Moodo Coley.

SALE OF DRY DATES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Warehouse No. 190, near the Bhat Bazar Chowkey, by order of Thucker Jaitha Dharsey, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Jeevundass Mooljee,

164 Packages Dry Dates, weighing about 50 candies.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 15th April 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LONDON ASSURANCE.

PERFORMED TO THE LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE THIS SEASON.

RECEIVED WITH GREAT APPLAUSE AND PRONOUNCED BY ALL TO BE A

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

THURSDAY EVENING, 17TH APRIL.

THE REPETITION OF THE ABOVE SPLENDID COMEDY WILL BE UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED

PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY

REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE EAST INDIAN STATION.

BOARD and LODGING, with an EUROPEAN FAMILY at Byculla.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with the above at moderate terms. The Bungalow is well situated, with large Compound and Stabling, at a distance of about two minutes walk from the Railway Station. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

The Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for the various works to be executed in the ERECTION of SIX BLOCKS of BUNGALOWS for EMPLOYES and ONE BUNGALOW for the RESIDENT ENGINEER, at or near Dhoswul Junction, 275 miles from Bombay.

Plans and Specification may be inspected at my Office, where also Printed Copies of the Specification, Conditions and Form of Tender may be obtained on payment of Rs. 10, on and after the 14th instant.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Bunga'ows at Bhosawul," addressed to the Agent, will be received at his Office up till noon of the 28th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Acting Chief Engineer.

7th April 1873.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

HOCKIN'S SEIDLITZ POWDER,

BISHOP'S EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The finest oil is that which is most devoid of colour, taste, and smell. Chemical Analysis leads no support to the opinion, at one time entertained, that the brown oil was superior, as a therapeutical agent, to the pa'e oil.—DR. PEREIRA.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES;

Capsuled and labelled with our Trade Mark.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from defec-rious India Rubber. MANUFACTORY—Six doors from Queen's Road, 21, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. SAMPLE ROOMS—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineering*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horning-ham near Warminster, Wilts :—

'I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.'

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,

(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

Also their

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,

Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a respectable EUROPEAN, who has held good appointments and can give good references. No objection to proceed to any part of India. Address "M. R. G.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN, for the Indus Bridge Division, Indus Valley (State) Railway. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Indus Bridge Division, Sukkur, Upper Sind.

NOTICES.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

SMALL COAL FOR SALE.—SUITABLE for BRICK and LIME BURNING or SMITHS' and ENGINE FIRES. Apply to the AGENT of the NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY, Limited, Gadawarra.

4th April 1873.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited. NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 21st to 22nd INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SALE by AUCTION on the ELPHINSTONE and MALET BUNDERS THIS DAY commencing at 2 o'clock of a number of BALLAST WAGGONS, WHEELS and AXLES, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRAB WINCHES, ANVILS, BELLOWS, SAWS, BOLTS and NUTS, Old IRON BARGES, and a quantity of CAST and WROUGHT IRON.

For particulars apply to

F. G. DUMAYNE, Storekeeper.

Government Reclamation Works, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Army Clothing Office, "Lall Baugh," (Parell), on MONDAY, the 21st instant, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES for the period ending 31st March 1874.

Persons of Tendering for such Contract can obtain Forms of Schedule and all particulars on application at this Office.

W. E. MACLEOD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 2nd April 1873.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

थि अकबार काटन प्रेस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.

थी अकबार प्राटन प्रेस कं पनी. लीमिटेड.

NOTICE.—The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on TUESDAY, the 15th April 1873, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To pass and confirm the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1872.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from this date to the 15th April 1873, inclusive.

By Order,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th March 1873.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., about 170 candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEES WAX, IVORY, and DAMMER will also be SOLD.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, or less, at the request of intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per candy, and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payment to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 225 Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resail without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchaser, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, 18th February 1873.

BURLINGTON HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON IS NOW OPEN, 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

FRITH'S NEW SERIES of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, Rs. 15 per Dozen, EMBRACING THE PRINCIPAL Cities, Buildings, and Views Throughout India.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REQUIRED AND PAIRED CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE.

HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

NOW READY, PRICE Rs. 16, POSTAGE Rs. 1.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (ACT X. OF 1872) AND OTHER LAWS AND RULES OF PRACTICE RELATING TO PROCEDURE IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF INDIA WITH NOTES BY H. T. PRINSEP, BENGAL C.S. FOURTH EDITION.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

MR. THOMAS D. LANDON, OF THE FIRM OF LANDON & Co., MILITARY CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS, 7, NEW BURLINGTON STREET, LONDON,

BEGS to notify to his numerous CUSTOMERS in INDIA, that he has arrived in BOMBAY for business purposes, and respectfully solicits Orders for UNIFORM, PLAIN CLOTHING, and HOSIERY. All Orders sent to him by this favourable opportunity would be most carefully and promptly executed.

Address, MR. LANDON,
Care of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

N. B.—Mr. Landon's visit will extend to the 1st May.

PARCELS UNDER 50 lbs. in weight can now be sent by the NEW PARCEL POST at the cheap rate of 1s. 4d. per lb. to any Post Town in India.

Bombay, 21st March 1873.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 14TH APRIL 1873.

EXCHANGE.—On London closed for to-day's mail weak at the quotations given, a preference being made in rates for 3 months' sight first class credits. The amount of paper offering was not large, and the demand for Bank Bills was very limited. Government Paper is still firmly held at the rates we quote, and there are few sellers of any amount.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11 5/8d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 5/32d.
Credit do.	1s. 11 9/32d. to 1s. 11 5/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11¾d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10¾d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½
Do. demand	100 3/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99½ nominal.
Do, demand	100
On China Honor Bills, 60 days' sight.	225 to 225½

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE market opened firm for Canal Steamers, and at £2-17-6 the Emvinhope fixed 2,500 bales with 100 tons myrabollams for broken stowage at £1-7-6. Late in the afternoon, owing to the small enquiry, relets took place in some of the loading steamers at £2-16-3. The steamers Tiber, Wm. Corry, and Killarney are due from Aden in ballast; shippers in consequence are waiting off. The steamer Maude (now due) engaged a full cargo for London at £3 or Liverpool £2-17-6. The sailing ship Helen Scott engaged 2,500 bales for Liverpool at £2-12-6.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton; Wooden Ships; Myrabollams; Coir bills; Seeds	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. p.t.,nl £2 12s. 6d. p.t.nl. £1 15s. 0d. £0 12s. 6d. £2 7s. 6d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.

Overland Steamers—

Venice	£3
Trieste	£3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool	£3
Havre	£3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China ... Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
... Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	s.s. Rs. 19 p. ton; ship Rs. 18 p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent.	104¾
Four per cent.	102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franco Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-14

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet for Spinning shares. Rates steady. Press shares closed dull.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

In consequence of the absence of the up-country demand, the business done yesterday has been next to nothing, and prices, though nominally unaltered, may slightly be quoted lower. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

350	pieces	Grey Shirtings	45 in. 39 yds.	9 lbs. at Rs. 6 6 0
600	pairs	White Dhotees	40 ,, 8 ,,	at ,, 1 11 0

COTTON.

The Market closed dull with prices in favour of buyers. There is a good enquiry for Dhollera and Bhownugger but at lower rates. The following are our closing rates :—

New	Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at Rs. 205	to Rs. 208
,,	Akote ,,	at ,, 212	to ,, 213
,,	Broach M.G. ,,	at ,, 238	to ,, 243
,,	Hingunghaut ,,	at ,, 235	to ,, 240
,,	Dhollera (May delivery)	at ,, 208	to ,, 210

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500	candies	New Dhollera	5th May	at Rs. 210
1,000	,, ,,	Bhownugger	15th ,,	at ,, 212-12½
25	,, ,,	,,	Ready	at ,, 212
100	,, ,,	Malwa	,,	at ,, 214½-15
75	,, ,,	Cutch	,,	at ,, 200
50	,, ,,	,,	,,	at ,, 205
50	,, ,,	Kirango	,,	at ,, 201
100	,, ,,	,,	,,	at ,, 200
50	,, ,,	Oomrawuttee	,,	at ,, 205
50	,, ,,	Broach M. G.	,,	at ,, 240
25	,, ,,	,,	,,	at ,, 243-43½
100	,, ,,	W.S.	,,	at ,, 235
50	,, ,,	,,	,,	at ,, 241-46

YARNS.

The Market for all kinds of Grey Yarns shows a little improvement in the demand for the interior, and prices have turned in favour of sellers. The following sales are reported :—

3,600 lbs. Water	No. 30's	at 11 9/16 as. per lb.
9,000 lbs. ,,	,, 30's	at 11 3/8 as. ,,
7,500 lbs. Mule	,, 40's	at 11¼ as. ,,
1,500 lbs. Green	,, 40's	at 15½ as. per cwt.
1,500 lbs. Red Imperial	,, 40's	at 14 13/16 as. ,,
3,000 lbs. Coloured	,, 40's	at 13½ as. ,,

METALS.

500 cwts.	Copper Braziers	at 55 7/8 as. per cwt.
500 ,,	Yellow Metal	at 44 15/16 as. ,,

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 12th April, compared with the statement issued on 5th April :—

	5th April.	12th April.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ,, 10,00,000		
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	213,26,722	231,60,963
Do. do. at Branches	40,77,316	40,72,237
Other Deposits	145, 2,825	118,25,600
Post Bills	29,040	30,035
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,59,551	5,91,571
Rs.	476,61,454	467,55,408
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	55,21,939	54,34,435
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	21,18,715	21,62,721
Loans, on Security of do. do.	15,60,355	21,74,505
Current Accounts overdrawn	11,952	2,000
Bills Discounted	139,72,589	127,25,008
Stamps	5,296	5,445
Head Stock Rs. 4,94,798		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 75,000		
	4,19,680	4,19,798
Bullion	* 3,68,434	3,68,551
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,07,240	7,95,118
Cash and Currency Notes	242,75,604	226,67,758
Rs.	796, 14,454	467,55,468

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee, April 11.

DEPARTURE.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Khedive (s)	Steward	England.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Rustom, to Goa.
Steamer Phiroz, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Emblehope, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Cutch.
Barque Fazul Curreem, to Zanzibar via Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Phaeton, 300 bales cotton, S Mooljee.
Octavia, 250 bales cotton, E Latham & Co; 89 bales cotton, H Nagsee & Co; 120 bales cotton, G Doongersey & Co; 740 bales cotton, R Steuart & Co; 75 bales cotton, and 50 bales wool, C Ebram.
Thunderbolt, 90 bales cotton, R Steuart & Co.
Ravensworth Castle (s), 437 bundles nux vomics, J Sewjee; 10 bales hides, C Nanjee; 150 bales cotton, G Lockart & Co; 50 bales cotton, D Soondersee; 160 bales cotton, V Khutor; 109 bales cotton, K Nixon & Co; 22 bales hides, and 102 bales cotton, C Ebram; 102 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy; 64 bales cotton, G Goculdass; 57¼ cwts linseed, J Shamjee; 2 bales hides, W Chandabhoy.
Bengalese (s), 53 bales cotton, J Vurria; 120 bales cotton, N Manockjee.
Yeddo (s), 100 bales cotton, F Muir & Co; 62 bales cotton, B Girdhur; 55 bales cotton, H Cupoorchund; 3 bales cotton, B Brothers; 35 bales cotton, K Nixon & Co; 20 bales wool, T Dhollamull; 38 bales wool, C Mahadowdass; 38 bales wool, F Scott & Co; 41 bales wool, M Jaitha; 71 bales cotton, B Framjee.
Stephenson (s), 90 cwts horns, A Hubibbhoy; 91 bales cotton, K Hurridass & Co; 3 cases sandalwood oil, S Salemahomed & Co; 392 bales cotton, L Khimjee & Co.
Ambrose, 1,500 bundles coir yarn, N Joyachund; 90 cwts. linseed, G Tippet & Co.
Kirkwood, 283¾ cwts linseed, and 517½ cwts rape seed, L Dayall; 218 bales cotton, C Mitchell & Co; 15 bales cotton, N Walljee.
Lorne s, 100 bales cotton, B Framjee for E F & Co; 500 bales cotton, E Latham & Co; 105 bales cotton, C Nensey; 12 Bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 50 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 57 bales cotton, M Goculdas; 250 bales cotton, P Vinay & Co; 46 bales wool, C Nensey.
Wimbledon (s), 20 bales wool, W Nicol & Co; 250 bales cotton, P Vinay & Co; 500 bales cotton, F Sands & Co.
Bride of Lorne, 109 bales cotton, N Soorchund; 750 cwts. linseed, P Dosari; 150 cwts. linseed, S Verrjee; 92 bales cotton, K Kurmookroy.
Athens, 19 bales hides, S Hobart & Co.
Golconda (s), 30 bales wool, R Vussonjee.
Emblehope s, 200 bales cotton, B Framjee; 200 bales cotton, F Sands & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 4 cases fishmaws, K Nansee; 3 cases shawls S Sabharam.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Undaunted, 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart & Co; 100 bales cotton, R Steuart & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Carr, Major, 36th Regiment, on leave, from Mean Meer.
Macnaughton, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Rajkote.
Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.
Lamb, Vet. Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Hume, Major, 45th Regiment, on leave, from Peshawur.
Keith, Lieutenant, 3rd K. O. Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednugger.
Magniac, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Thornton, Lieutenant, 5th Bengal Fusiliers, on medical certificate, from Meerut.
Pollock, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Balaram.
Corbett, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Deolee (Rajpootana).
Elliot, Major, R. A., on duty, from Aden.

APRIL 12.

Mackie, Quarter Master, 1-2nd Queen's, on leave, from Belgaum.
Smith, Colonel, 18th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Allahabad.
Rowlandson, Captain, 17th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

APRIL 14.

Grant, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.
McMath, 66th Foot, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Macleon, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 12.

Down, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment, on leave, to Mahableshwur.

APRIL 13.

Kilkelly, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, to join, to Allyghur.

APRIL 14.

Mercer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Rean, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Gabb, Captain, Aden Troops, on duty, to Aden.
Carr, Major, 36th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Macnise, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Wardah.
Drummond, Captain, 14th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.
Hallet, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Politic l Department, on leave, to England.
Lane, Major, Bengal Post Master General, Punjab, on medical certificate, to England.
Karslake, Captain, on leave, to Bunkeri.
Corbett, Lieutenant-Colonel Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.
Grant, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.
Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Byron, Captain, 80th Rifles, on medical certificate, to England.
Pearl, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Mackie, Quarter Master, 1-2nd Foot, on retirement, from England.
Sham, Quarter Master, 5th Bengal Lancers, on medical certificate, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 12th April 1873.

The C-in-C. is pleased to make the following temporary appointment :—

108th Foot.—Lt. J. W. Wray, to act as Adjt.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on the 3rd April 1873 :—

Maj G S Mignon, S. C.

The following orders are confirmed :—

66th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated 27th March 1873, appointing Capt Healey Acting Interpreter to the Regiment, with effect from the 28th idem.

2nd Regt. Light Cav.—Regtl. Order, dated 29th March 1873, directing Capt. Willoughby to officiate as second Squad officer.

18th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 11th March 1873, directing Maj. Smith to officiate as second in command, and Capt. Eden as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Lt-Col. Hewett proceeding on leave.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

66th Foot.—Lt. A. C. Spencer, from 16th April to 15th June 1873, in extension, on private affairs in India.

The C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Regt. Light Cav.—Lt. C. A. Owen, Genl. List, to officiate as third Squad. Officer, vice Capt. Gabb and during the absence of Capt. Phillips on furlough or until further orders.

3rd Regt. Sind Horse.—Maj. Malcolmson, S. C., offg. Commandant, is confirmed in the appointment vice Col. Loch.

Col. E. A. H. Bacon, S. C., is placed on general duty, Bombay.

Lt.-Col. R. Johnstone, S. C., is placed on general duty, Sattara.

Capt. M. J. J. Mignon, Brig. Maj., is transferred from the Deesa Brig. to the Sind Dist.

Lt. C. F. H. Spencer, 48th Foot, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the C-in-C., has passed the examination prescribed in G. O. C. No. 23 of 1866.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Mahableshwur, 10th April, 1873.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

Sappers and Miners—Maj. Hill, for 60 days from the 8th inst. on privilege leave.

Sappers and Miners—Capt. Haywood, for 60 days from the 10th inst., on privilege leave.

9th Brigade R. A.—Vety. Surg. Durant, for 30 days from date of departure, on privilege leave.

56th Foot—Qr. Mr. C. V. Leech, for 60 days from the 7th inst., on privilege leave.

68th L. I.—Maj. Blood, for 60 days from date of departure, on privilege leave.

83rd Foot—Asst. Surg. Adye Curran, for 40 days from date of departure, on privilege leave.

1st Grenadiers N. I.—Surg. J. Miller, for 55 days from the 15th inst., on privilege leave.

2-4th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Sing'eton, for 60 days from date of departure.

3rd Hussars—Lt. Unett, for 60 days from the 6th inst., on privilege leave.

The leave of absence granted to Lt. Spencer, R. A., in Division Orders of the 2nd inst., will reckon from the 9th April 1873 instead of 7th idem as previously issued.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, April 12.)

The Hon. C. A. Turner, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, is granted six months' furlough to Europe, with effect from the 11th April, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Capt. G. F. R. Graham, District Supt. of Police, Benares, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st April 1873.

Mr. E. A. Cline, Depy. Collr., Cawnpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd April, 1873.

Mr. G. Bult, Asst. Settlement Officer, Shahjehanpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 30th April 1873.

Mr. G. J. Laidman, Asst. Mag. and Collr., Jounpore, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same (in continuation of the notification from this Department No. 541A., dated the 26th Feb. 1873).

Under Section 57 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X. of 1872), Mr. W. Jardine, Government Advocate, to be Public Prosecutor for all criminal cases coming before the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

The Lt.-Govr. has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. Jardine Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, North-Western Provinces, to officiate as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble C. A. Turner, or until further orders.

Maj. R. Annesley, Asst District Supt. of Police, to officiate as District Supt. of Police, Benares, during the absence on leave of Capt. Graham, or until further orders.

Fuzl Ahmed, Offg. Depy. Collr., to officiate as Depy Collr. of Cawnpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. A. Cline, or until further orders.

Mr. G. B. Pasley, Mag. and Collr., to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Goruckpore during the absence on leave of Mr. A. L. M. Phillips, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Boulderson, Joint Mag. and Depy Collr., 1st grade, to act as Mag. and Collr., Bijnour.

Mr. M. W. Sandys, Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., to officiate as Mag. and Collr. of Budaon during the absence on leave of Mr. S. S. Melville, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Lane, Mag. and Collr., to officiate as Dist. and Sessions Judge of Mynpoory during the absence on leave of Mr. G. Palmer or until further orders.

Mr. C. W. P. Watts, Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr. 1st grade, to officiate as Mag. and Collr. at Mynpoory, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Lane or until further orders.

Mr. J. Sladen, Offg. Mag. and Collr., is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 13th March last.

Mr. T. B. Trant to be a Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 1st grade, with effect from 13th March last.

Mr. B. W. Colvin, Offg. District and Session Judge, to officiate as Commissioner of the Jhansie Division during the absence of Mr. A. R. S. Pollock, or until further orders.

The Notification from this Department No. 356SA., dated the 18th Nov. last, transferring Mr. H. G. Pearse, Asst. Mag. and Collector, from Benares to Goruckpore, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. Turton Smith, Dist. Supt. of Police, Punjab, employed in investigating post-office robberies, with the powers of a District Supt of Police throughout the North-Western Provinces.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 10.)

The services of Surg. E. O. Tandy, Offg. Civil Surg, Loodiana, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

Surg. R. Rouse, Offg. Civil Surg., Mooltan, is appointed to the Civil Medical charge of Loodiana.

Surg. R. Rouse, Civil Surg, Loodianah, is appointed Supt. of the Jail at that station.

Mr. H. Priestley, Asst Commsr., Delhi, has obtained one year's furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

Mr. M. Morris, Asst. Supt. of Police, is appointed to officiate as Personal Asst. to the Inspr-Genl. of Police in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 17th ultimo.

Major R. Bruchon, 2nd Sikh Infy, is granted leave of absence on private affairs under the rules of 1868, from the 1st May to 1st Nov. 1873, to visit Cashmere.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION is OPEN TO-DAY from 12 A.M. to 6 P.M. Admission—FOUR ANNAS.
G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

WEDNESDAY next will be the LAST PURDA LADIES DAY, on which the Exhibition will be open to Purda Ladies from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and after that hour for Families only till 6 P.M. Admission—FOUR ANNAS.
G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
14th April 1873.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has made for him-elf an Indian as well as a European reputation, and, as usual in such cases, it is only the fairly-earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has resulted from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study in suiting the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior to those of any other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but reflection will convince every one that when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the expense of their sights the economy is a very doubtful one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the latest discoveries of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and then secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of shape and cause a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, and being quite unsuitable for the purpose, especially in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.

For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. Menist begs to state that when the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eye; and that such a defect can be discovered only by practical opticians. Also, if not polished on a scientific principle they are equally injurious; accordingly, as Mr. Menist's lenses have been manufactured on a principle peculiarly his own, he is prepared to warrant their efficacy.

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12 LENS RACE, FIELD, AND OPERA GLASSES,
OF SMALL SIZE FOR THE POCKET.

Menist's Aneroid Barometer, the size of a watch in silver mounting, can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Rs. 80, with a book which contains Airy's Tables and Testimonials of several scientific Gentlemen.

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P. S.—India Agents for the sale of Mr. Menist's Spectacles—Messrs. C. Rit and SONS, Madras; Messrs MADELEY & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Secunderabad, Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACNAGHTEN—April 9th, on board the P. and O. s. s Ceylon, the wife of Major A. W. Macnaghten, 2nd Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—WILSON—April 14th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Mr. W. H. Scott, C. E., to Marion Louisa Balfour, second daughter of the late Colonel J. A. Wilson, Royal Regiment of Artillery.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUMMINS—April 11th, at Poonamallee Road, Madras, the wife of Mr. J. M. Cummins, of a son.

MACKESY—April 9th, at Lahore, the wife of Major Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

PAYNE—April 7th, at Palamcottah, the wife of John Payne, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1873.

IT is only eight years ago since Mr. George Foggo addressed a letter to Sir Bartle Frere soliciting a concession of Butcher's Island and Elephanta to a company for the purpose of constructing "within two years after receipt of "specifications, two docks of first class dimensions, capable of admitting the Warrior, fully "equipped, on any day throughout the year, "assuming that vessel as of the largest ocean "navigable dimensions, together with suitable "factories, fully provided with the most modern "plant under specifications to be supplied by "Government."

Always accessible and ever urbane as we know Sir Bartle Frere to have been, it will excite no astonishment in the mind of anybody to learn that Mr. Foggo's remarkable letter begins—"With reference to the conversation that I and "Captain Methven had with your Excellency "on the 10th instant, I now (on the 11th "instant) submit," &c., &c. And this was how the Hog Island Hydraulic Lift originated.

Mr. Foggo's letter went on to the Secretary of State (Sir Charles Wood) direct, and on the 17th of August Sir Bartle Frere was empowered to enter into an agreement with Mr. Foggo's company "to construct docks and provide dock-"yard accommodation in a position which "should be accessible at all times of the tide." Government were prohibited from taking any direct share in the undertaking by subscribing any portion of the capital, but might grant a lease at a nominal rent for 999 years. Sundry special advantages were directed to be secured for Government, but no more land was to be given than would "be required for all "purposes legitimately connected with the "undertaking."

The policy of Government was praeounced enough, viz., that the people of Bombay should make docks not only for themselves but for Government also. Mr. Foggo did not avail himself of this wonderful "concession," though it is only fair to Government to say that they were prepared to meet Mr. Foggo on his own terms, excepting only the cession of the two properties of Elephanta and Butcher's islands, of either of which he might take as much as Sir Bartle Frere might consider to be necessary for the legitimate undertaking. Had Mr. Foggo succeeded in floating his proposed public company, he might long ago have succeeded also in floating the Warrior into one of his great docks, and after having succeeded in this achievement, it is easy to imagine that when the Elphinstone Company came to the hammer, Government would have asked Mr. Foggo to throw the new docks into the bargain—at par value—and we should now have had two "white elephants" instead of one. Not that we mean to say the Elphinstone property and the Hog Island hydraulic lift are not two white elephants; they undoubtedly are two very fine white elephants indeed, but we wish to be understood to mean that while the Hog Island lift may be regarded as a baby elephant in charge of the Government of India, who is responsible for its keep, the Butcher's Island white elephant would have been a full grown animal like the Elphinstone, but it would have fallen as a legacy to the trade of Bombay and would have been placed in charge of the Dock Trust, who would be responsible for its maintenance.

The whole story of Mr. Foggo's dock scheme resembles very closely some of the most remarkables stories of the Arabian Nights' entertainments. We who have been spectators of the vagaries of Sir Bartle Frere's Government, as well as observers of this dock comedy, can scarcely realize that all that we have endeavoured to describe are the undoubted occurrences of the most truthful history of Bombay under one of its former, and, as some contend, its greatest Governor.

Luckily or unluckily as it may be, we did not get the promised Warrior docks. Mr. Foggo and his enterprising supporters unceremoniously took their leave of Colonel Kennedy in pursuance of the maternal advice which it is probable they received at some period of their eventful lives, to "mind their own business." Left with Mr. Foggo's dock scheme and Captain Methven's chart of the harbour, the mind of Colonel Kennedy knew no rest until he had elaborated a great dock for Bombay. Two things helped materially to bring Colonel Kennedy to the front as a marine and hydraulic engineer: the possession of the views of Captain Methven and Mr. Foggo, and the ingenuity of Mr. Edwin Clark. It was these two insignificant falling apples that led to the discovery of the power of hydraulic lift attraction (of gravitation). Mr. Edwin Clark had completed and patented his pontoon lift dock, and one of the front features of that dock was that if it could be laid in smooth and deep water it could be more cheaply executed than a graving dock of similar size and capacity. The idea which this pontoon lift presented to the mind was a good one, and knowing the next time that England went to war with America the Warrior would be sent to cruise off the mouth of Bombay harbour, where she would have several large shot holes driven through her armour plates at the water line and would require to be immediately docked, the opportunity was too good to be neglected. Accordingly Mr. Edwin Clark was commissioned to build us that little white elephant that now lies dyspeptic and wounded across the harbour. For our little pet elephant, India has paid half a million sterling, and the youthful animal has already earned about Rs. 1,000 of subsistence or interest money.

It will now be seen that a great number of influential people had resolved that Bombay should have a large Warrior dock. Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Foggo, Sir Charles Wood, Captain Methven, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, His Grace of Argyll, Mr. Edwin Clark are all great names in history; it is therefore not a small distinction that Colonel Kennedy has achieved in being the author of the hydraulic life dock of Bombay and the largest in the world of its kind. This dock will yet come into the category of the class of public works such as the new regulation Indian upper storied barracks, which have attracted the attention of the architectural world in a curious way.

Having established the parentage and traced the pedigree of the dock across the water, we must now say something about our new possession. As a work of engineer art of considerable pretensions our hydraulic lift is doubtless regarded with considerable interest in Europe. It was sent here as an experiment, and the Indian exchequer is quite prepared not only to execute pet railway schemes, and pet dock schemes, but any other schemes which the P. W. D. may find floating in anybody's brain, especially if the name of experimental science can be tacked on to it. Public interest in this hydraulic dock must now be greatly increased in consequence of the mishap which befel it the other day, and by which it has been rendered unserviceable for the present. The accident is provoking, and especially because the lift had only been tried by raising three vessels, the largest of which was the Neera, a ship of a little more than 2,000 tons, and representing a weight as indicated when lifted of a little more than 2,000 tons. From what was proved when the Neera was lifted, there does not appear to be any reason to suppose that the lift is incapable of sustaining the maximum guaranteed weight of 25,000 tons, a weight which, we need hardly remark, is very much greater than that of two Warriors. There appears to have been some funk exhibited in some quarters about the capacity of the lift to raise and support one of our turret ships, but that was not the funk of the engineer constructors of the pontoon. As we said in a previous article, the agent of the patentee was anxious to test the lift as fully as possible, but the extraordinary demand of Government that the contractor should take all the risk of damage to the monitor however occurring, put an end to the trial before it was begun.

The chief question of interest at present is centered in the cause of damage of the dock. It will be remembered that when the French man-of-war Ducouedic was being steamed into position, the bow of the vessel came into violent contact with the end pillars and fractured them. This accident happened in the presence of Sir Philip Wodehouse himself, and His Excellency must have been grievously disappointed both on account of the accident and the failure to dock the ship, especially as she was a vessel-of-war belonging to the French. Due enquiry will probably be made into the cause of the accident, and that enquiry is necessary in order to give assurance to shipowners that the lift is, or will be, safe for vessels of every class and dimensions. We much prefer calling the misfortune that has occurred to the lift an accident, because it probably expresses what really took place. But we would just throw out a hint that the tidal movements in the vicinity of the lift should be carefully examined and reported on. Considering that this hydraulic lift was new to Bombay and that we knew very little about the tides on other side of the harbour, we should have expected that the responsible officers of the port would have provided themselves with all the knowledge that could be gained about the tides before a single vessel was attempted to be lifted. The tides are divided into springs and neaps; now we should like to know whether there is any strong eddy current at all in front of the lift during the period of *slack water?* If there is not—we must guard ourselves from saying that there is not—then it may be asked why the attempt was made to *steam* the French ship into position before slack water had commenced? If it was done to suit the convenience of the Governor's party, then it was a very wrong thing to do, as is proved by the result. The next question that occurs is, considering the time and tide, was it not more seamanlike to have warped the ship into her place? We offer these suggestions in no spirit of fault-finding, being willing to admit that we are all very wise after the event, and willing also to admit that the misfortune should be regarded more in the light of an accident than anything else. If anything that we have said should be useful in preventing any more *accidents* we shall be satisfied, and shall leave several other obvious questions connected with the enquiry untouched.

Whether for good or for ill Bombay is placed in charge of the hydraulic lift, and in the public interest we must all be anxious that it should not only be efficient for the purpose it was intended to serve, but that it should also yield as large a revenue to the State as possible. It may please Colonel Kennedy to class the lift amongst reproductive works, but that it can never

muster of London roughs, were very considerable. Public order, however, was not seriously disturbed, and the green and gold banners, and green and orange ribbons, having been well soaked by the persistent smoke-stained drizzle, the resolutions previously agreed upon were voted as a matter of course, and a petition to the House of Commons for redress of alleged grievances was adopted. Then the dirty damp patriots returned to their slums. Nothing has been heard of Mr. Lizardi, and it is supposed that he has effected his escape to Mexico. "Men were deceivers ever" and Mr. Belton has found out that the cost of trifling with a lady's affections in this commercial country, when expressed in £ s. d., amounts to just 500 golden sovereigns, even though the fair lady had written to him—"Dear Mr. Belton,—I wish you to discontinue paying your visits to me. —I remain, your well-wisher, Annie Hammond." I don't know what may be the *merrick* for breach of promise in Bombay, but here it rules rather high. Miss Hammond's curt missive certainly reads like a violence of the contract.

On Monday week I hope to witness the University Boat Race of 1873. Speculation is rife at present, and, judging by the daily quotations of the state of the odds, the speculative spirit sometimes assumes a financial shape. The Englishman's traditional fondness for backing his opinion will out, and to-day it is expressed by the admirers of the light blue crew laying 2 to 1 on them. In spite of wild, windy weather, the towing-path at Putney is daily crowded by persons anxious to get a glimpse at the rival eights. On Wednesday there was much excitement when it got abroad that the Cambridge crew in their new clasper boat—a very beautiful model measuring 58 feet 4 inches by 9 feet 1 inch, the sliding seats working with ivory on glass—would have a spin with the following twelve of the London Rowing Club:—

1. H. Hood
2. A. H. Etherington
3. B. Horton
4. H. B. James
5. K. Monteanis
6. H. S. Custance.
7. R. M. Barton
8. G. H. Cross
9. C. E. Routh
10. B. P. Sears
11. S. Le B. Smith
12. F. S. Gulston (stroke)
C. H. Pields (cox.)

The wind was very strong and the water lumpy. Shortly after 5 P.M., the Cantabs got under weigh and paddled down to the aqueduct. Commencing at thirty-four strokes a minute, they went along cleanly and at a good pace, and off the L. R. C. boathouse the twelve, with way on their boat, started a length ahead. Up to the willows there was a regular ding dong race, University men astonishing everyone by their splendid rowing, the eight gradually overhauling them, and off Rose Cottage the Cambridge men shot clean away. At Hammersmith bridge the Cantabs waited for Mr. Gulston's twelve, when after another sharp spin they quitted them easily. Yesterday (Thursday) Mr. Gulston got up a first class team, the picked men of the club who, though not in racing condition, could send their boat along at a great pace for half a mile. The Cantabs started at the aqueduct, the London crew taking a length's start. By the point the Cambridge men were half up to them, and by the Grass Wharf level. After a few more strokes London easied, the Cambridge boat rowing on to Chriswick church, finishing up with 38 to the minute. The time to the church 14 min. 53 sec., to Hammersmith bridge 9 min. 59 sec. They turned here and rowed back to the Middlesex shore out of the wind. Below the suspension bridge London took them in hand again with a length's start, but Cambridge was level and ahead by the Crab tree. Hokyne, who has met with a bad strain, was unable to row, but Peabody most ably filled his place. For the last two years it has been the custom of Cambridge to try their men as much as possible with the assistance of a boat alongside, manned by the best available amateurs on the river. Practice of this kind is most advantageous, as it accustoms the rowers to the proximity of another boat alongside, and their care and sight are not distracted by the oars. In fact it teaches them how to race and to know their own powers. The unusual character of the tides and the violence of the wind have altered the regular routine of Putney performances. Yesterday the two crews met and rowed gently for some distance alongside of each other, giving a good opportunity of judging of their respective styles. The Oxonians are certainly neater and better together in swing of oars and body, are a more polished crew, and in build are a more even set of men but considerably lighter, averaging 11st. 9 lbs. per man, whilst their opponents scale about 12 stone. They do not, however, show the long slow feather of the light blues, who give evidence of great power; moreover, their boat appears to stop as they slide forward. The Cambridge eight have so much power and have improved so much since they arrived that I cannot but think they must score their fourth successive victory. Dr. Morgan has just published a pamphlet which entirely disproves Mr. F. C. Skey's assertions that *prestige* as an oarsman, conducts straightly and speedily to the grave. It appears that, taking 20 as the average age at which oars men pull, they attain an average of 42, whereas by Dr. Farr's English life tables a healthy non-rowing man's expectation of life at that age is but 40 years. Dr. Morgan was himself an Oxford man and a boating man. Rather a facer this for Mr. Wilkie Collins and his "Man and Wife." So the athletes of Oxford and Cambridge are not degraded in the scale of humanity and rendered the certain victims of a premature death by the healthy, manly practices they are now at the present moment following, and athletic exercises are not incompatible with intellectual pursuits. According to Dr. Morgan, between the years 1829 and 1863, members of the Oxford crew gained six first classes and nine second in the classical schools, and one first and two second in the mathematical. Cambridge oars won eight high wranglerships, twenty-one senior optimes, ten high places in the first class of the classical tripos—the senior classic having been three times a University oar. Finally when the names of such boating men as Wordsworth, Chitty, Merrivale, and Denman are recalled, what further proof do we want that a college athlete can also be a great man?

I wish the thousands of "the great unwashed" who crowded into the Park last Sunday had been at Bristol to hear the 70,000 of the Severn Valley roar out their lusty, honest loyalty to the Prince of Wales. When the venerable clerk of the course was introduced to the Prince, and he expressed a wish "that he might live long and prosper, and that he and his dynasty might survive all Radicals, Fenians, and revolutionary thieves for a thousand years" he only stated the feelings of the vast multitude assembled in the vicinity of the celebrated St. Vincent Rocks. When His Royal Highness arrived on the Grand Stand in company with Lord Fitzhardinge, Mr. Chaplin, and a party of friends, the roar of welcome was prolonged and almost deafening. The stands and enclosures were as crowded as the Ascot lawn and stand are on the Stakes Day. The chief event of the meeting, the Grand National Hunt Cup Steeple-chase, was won by Mr Robertson's Pickles, admirably ridden by Captain Tempest. late the 11th Hussars, who rode very differently from when at Liverpool he be tired on Hall Court and allowed Captain Coventry to snatch victory from him. No fewer than fifty horses were on the card in spite of the stringency of the conditions, but as this is the one solitary test in the year for hunters, as distinguished from race-horses, it is not astonishing that only thirteen went to the post. Cardigan, ridden by Mr. Yates, a good goer with capital locks to recommend him, and so had Norton Manor, while Pickles was a very common looking customer. Cardigan, owing to his own *prestige* and that of the man on him, was made a great favourite, but the winner also was entrusted with a vast deal of money. The race was run at a slow pace, Pickles very nearly coming down at the second fence, and most of the field was disposed of after three miles of the distance had been completed and half a mile nearer home. Mr. Yates and Cardigan were going along, seemingly quite at their ease with the race in hand and a long way in front of everything. Captain Tempest had long been hard on his horse and just managed to catch the favourite, who died away to nothing on the post and beat him by a head or rather by "the skin of his teeth." In the succeeding race, the Knowle Selling Hurdle Race, J. Adams, who appears to have deserted the flat for hurdles and cross country work, gave us another treat, as he won by dint of sheer hard riding. The racing will not be concluded till this afternoon, and if they are having such weather on the heights above Clifton as we are having here, those that own Ulsters will have reason to congratulate themselves.

I am inclined to think that Disturbance will be the elect of the Machell and Rylesford confederacy, though nothing over 30 to 1 is offered against Reugny. Disturbance is certain to stay every inch of the course and is stated to have given Turley any amount of weight. If this horse is to displace my selection, Reugny, then I think he must be well in front at the finish. After the running of Snow-storm at Bristol, Ryshworth should start first favourite. He gave within a pound two stone to the first and second, Vagabond and David Copperfield, yet was a good fourth, finishing in front of Silvermere, to whom he was conceding 26 lb. Mr. Stadd is a myth. Not liking the fences at Bristol, he sent Rosemary and Jealousy back home without starting them. Not a scrap of information can be obtained about the form of the first named. Cinderella is doing very well, and is, to my mind, much more dangerous than Ryshworth. If she does not come to grief she must be amongst the first three, as she can stay and has plenty of speed to finish with. Casse Fete is a great favourite, but I fear her not. Master Mowbray, much fancied by the Cheltenham people, is held safe by Footman and was quite out of the race last year at Beecher's Brook. The latter continues very firm, having all the money of the Household Brigade to keep him in his present position. Congress will have Mr. E. P. Wilson on him and ought to be well in front at the finish. The field will be the largest on record, and full thirty horses will probably start for the Grand National.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEM IN INDIA.

At the meeting of the Committee to-day (Mr. Ayrton presiding)—

Mr. Harrison, Controller General of Finance, Calcutta, was examined in reference to provincial and municipal taxation and expenditure.

The Chairman—When the subject of town duties was under consideration of the Government in 1833, can you state what was the general view taken of them at that time?—I find in a report on the town duties made to the Government of India in October 1833 that they are described in these terms: "Town duties as well as customs are the remains of the barbarous system of universal taxation which was prevalent under native governments. Under the old system these duties were levied in every town and village and from every trade and article of consumption. We confined them to the towns and to articles of consumption; but the same mistake was made here as was made in the case of the inland taxation; the town duties were made higher, and hence they pressed more heavily on the people than they did under the old Government. Though the ancients were not sufficiently enlightened to give up town duties altogether, they were sufficiently enlightened to be aware that they should be light; while we, on the contrary, with every desire to alleviate the inconveniences, have in some respects only aggravated the evils. It is hoped the time has now arrived when this scheme of finance can be altogether abandoned."

Mr. Fawcett—Who signed that report?

The Chairman—Sir Charles Trevelyan.

Mr. Harrison—Yes.

The Chairman—Now, in passing from that period to the more recent period of 1861, when the subject has been further considered, you know that the town duties were then at that time generally abolished?—Yes.

Can you state the nature of the duties imposed in 1861 of a local character?—The Government of India seriously entertained the idea of giving to the provincial Governments power of local taxation combined with local budgets and a greater share of financial control. A definite formal expression was first given to this intention in the financial statement made up by Mr. Laing in April 1861. Mr. Laing then stated that "India's two great wants were irrigation and communication. He did not mean grand schemes which would strike the imagination, but village roads and water tanks which would enable every road of ground to grow its crops and send them to market. He said the Government was extremely anxious to encourage such works, and it therefore was disposed to hold this language. Take what we are able to give you, and for the rest, take certain powers of local taxation and deal with it yourselves. Many of the provinces could raise a considerable revenue if left to do so in their own way. The system of local budgets harmonized extremely well with what he wished to see established in the presidencies, namely, local councils. In the estimates of the year 1861-62, provision was made for £500,000 of the expenditure being transferred to local budgets. The arrangement proved however premature. The means for giving it effect had not been matured and the consequence was that instead of an estimated surplus of £240,000, the accounts of 1861-62 closed with a deficit of £150,000. In the statement which Mr. Laing made to the Governor-General's Council in the following year, it was stated that as regards public works, it was intended that £500,000 should be transferred to local budgets and provided for by local taxation. This intention has not been carried out, because constitutions having been given to the three presidencies, it would be improper to anticipate the action of the local councils." Mr. Laing then went on to say that he was as anxious as ever in favour of local budgets. The plan was not carried out, but on the contrary, £250 was thrown on the general government to be distributed among the local governments. A large proportion was assigned to the construction of cotton roads.

Sir Stafford Northcote—Did the Supreme Government decide what the works were to be?—Yes; from this time the subject constantly received the attention of the Government of India and cesses were imposed by the local governments with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of meeting expenses, town police, district roads, and primary schools. There is a resolution of the Government of India dated 31st August 1864, which recited that "as the income-tax would expire on the 31st of the following July, it would be necessary to consider the question, either of renewing the income-tax, or of imposing new taxation, or of transferring to local funds a portion of the charge which is at present included in the imperial budget. They determined to make steps for returning to what was considered the ancient principle of Indian police; they observed that the ancient police system of India was strictly municipal both in the town and country. The chowkeedars were appointed and paid by the people. There were few parts of India in which the villages and small towns had not provided their own chowkeedars either by a payment of money or an allowance included in the land revenue assessment. There was a partial attempt by municipal towns to support their police under Act XXVI. of 1850. This was followed by Act III. of 1864 by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, the leading features of which provided for the definition by the Lieutenant-Governor of the limits of towns or villages brought within the scope of the Act, and authorised the imposition of a general vote upon the annual value of houses not exceeding 7½ per cent.; and that the Municipal Commissioners appointed under the Act should out of the annual rate set apart a sum sufficient for the maintenance of the police officers appointed under Act XX. of 1856, provided that the proportion of officers so to be maintained should not exceed one police officer to 25 houses. The municipal police was to be a first charge on the municipal fund after the expenses of collection, and the principle was laid down that the people of each town should determine the manner in which the requisite sum should be raised. The ordinary mode is a rate on the annual value of houses and lands. The licence tax on trades and professions is not without its advantages if it is a moderate tax, and a tax on horses and carriages is useful in large towns if it is moderate. Town duties are in some places advisable and in some parts of India they are more popular than direct taxes of any kind, but after a full trial of these duties in Bengal and the N. W. Provinces in 1835, they were abolished as injurious to trade, and they have not been revived although they have been lately re-established in many places as a municipal tax and have brought back with them the old evils of interfering with trade. The town duties abolished in 1835 were levied only on eight articles of local consumption, but there appears to have been no limit to the number of articles after they had been revived. It was said there were 195 articles on which town duties were levied in certain zillahs in Oudh. This was open to great objection and it was said that the tax should be confined to smaller articles of consumption. It was also established throughout British India that although the number and grades of the municipal police should be fixed with the sanction of the local Government, the wishes of the municipal bodies should be consulted as regards their number.

The Chairman—Will you state the changes which took place in 1870?—The Government of India recorded a resolution on 14th December 1870 giving full effect to the objects which had been considered desirable in 1861, and making over to the provincial Government certain parts of the administration in which they might be supposed to take a special interest, with the sum of £4,688,711. The services were jails, registration, police, education, medical service, excepting medical establishments, printings, roads miscellaneous, public improvements, and civil buildings. That sum of £4,688,711 is distributed in fixed proportions to the several provinces. Each local government was to publish its own estimates and accounts in the local Gazette with a provincial exposition, which was to be laid, if possible, before the Legislative Council, and an analysis was to be laid before the Council of the Governor-General. A statement was to be made and published as a supplement to the imperial accounts. The amounts assigned or apportioned among the various provinces were as follows: To Oudh £206,948; to the Central Provinces £261,263; to Burmah £275,332; to Bengal £1,168,592; to the North-West Provinces £640,792; to the Punjab £516,221; to Madras £739,488; to Bombay £880,075—making the total of £4,668,711. These sums were based on the assignment made for certain services in the estimates for the year 1870-71.

The examination then turned upon the steps which had been taken in the several provinces with reference to local taxation.

OUDH.

The witness said in reply to the Chairman—In Oudh there has been, since the first settlement of the land revenue, a 2½ per cent. cess on the amount of the land revenue. One per cent. of it was added to the land revenue and so collected, and the proceeds were to be applied to the construction and maintenance of roads, district postal communication; one per cent. was to be applied to education; a quarter per cent. was to be applied to the district posts; and another quarter was to remain unallotted. This cess is levied on land which was exempt from the land revenue as well as land which paid it. The land revenue in Oudh is at present about £1,360,000. The 2½ per cent. cess realised in 1871-72 £32,479, and that amount may be said to represent local taxation in 1871 chargeable on land in Oudh. Perhaps the amount I have given as the land revenue is above this actual amount; I observe Sir Charles Strachey gives it lower. The amount of the incidence of the tax seems to be less than three farthings per head of the population, and it also seems to be considered that this cess does not fall on the agriculturists, but on the landholders of the province.

Can you explain whether their appropriation of the several percentages is made by the Government of Oudh over the whole province according to its discretion; or does each sub-district receive its own one per cent. for the purpose of distributing it within its own limits?—There is no strict appropriation to the district in which the cess is raised in Oudh; but the principle is more or less adhered to.

Each district has no control over the sum raised, but the sum is entirely at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor?—That is so.

Is there any other local tax in Oudh?—A small sum appears in the accounts under the head of rural police or village chowkeedars, in regard to which it is necessary to say why it is so small. The fact is that a very small proportion of the charge for the maintenance of the rural police appears in any way in the accounts of the Government. In Oudh the numbers of the rural police are estimated at 31,679, and their cost is given at £91,864. These chowkeedars are maintained at the expense of the landholders and they are paid by a small grant of land. If land of the requisite quality is not granted, the landholder is compelled to make up in cash to the extent of Rs. 36 a year. In any complete notice of these local funds it is necessary to mention a sum which is in no sense a taxation—the amount derived from tolls and ferries. Some part of this is no doubt a tax for the use of the ferries. The gross amount realised is £12,247. There is a special account kept of the proceeds of these ferries, and they are assigned by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh at his discretion. There is also a small item of receipts from public buildings amounting to £3,469, and a small sum of £105 for the sale of Government land. The character of these receipts perhaps requires explanation. There is what is known in the N. W. Provinces and Oudh as the Nazool funds, consisting for the most part of land, shops, and garden, which was the property of the former rulers of the country. It also includes in some cases property which was confiscated for rebellion. These crown lands are under the management of a local committee. In Oudh they are generally made over to the municipalities of the town in which they are situated. The account also includes an item of £3,129, being contributions for dispensaries.

How many municipalities are there in Oudh?—There are 14 municipal towns—in some papers the number is given at 17, but I can only find 14. They have powers of taxation under Act XV. of 1857, and these powers are couched in very general terms, but they are subject in every respect to the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. The amount levied by the several municipalities is £39,244, and it is classified in this way:—Received from rates on houses £1,789; from a tax on trades in Lucknow which however has been recently given up £109; from octroi duties on necessaries of life £22,154; from octroi duties on other merchandise £3,326; on cattle not for slaughter £46; other tax, including an income-tax in Lucknow which has been also discontinued, £2,874; other sources of the municipal income, including £5,000 transferred from the local funds of £8,784, making a total £39,244.

Can you give us any explanation respecting the mode in which these municipal taxes are spent?—Speaking generally, the cost of collection amounts to twelve and half per cent.; the police cost twenty-five per cent.; conservancy consumes twenty per cent; the construction of public buildings ten per cent; repairs eighteen per cent. It is permitted also to spend a portion of the revenue on schools and on the cleaning of the tanks. The local amount levied in Oudh under the head of local taxation is as follows:—Cess on land £32,000; miscellaneous receipts £37,000; income of the municipalities £39,000,—making a total of £109,354.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

In the Central Provinces there are rates existing which also date from the settlement of the province, and these rates chargeable on land in addition to the land revenue demand, are three in number. There is a rate which varies from one to three per cent. on the Government demand which produced in the year 1871 £13,671. Then for the purpose of a school fund there is a rate which varies also from one to three per cent., and which produced in the same year £12,151, and for the maintenance of the district post there is a half per cent rate which produced £2,340, the total charge on the land by these general rates being £29,560. There is a special law which is at present a duty on trades and professions and is considered to be equivalent to an income tax on the poorer classes. It include incomes down to Rs. 75 annually. It is an old Mahratta tax on all the non-agricultural classes with certain exceptions. It was in existence when the Nagpore province lapsed to the British Government and was always continued. Under the Mahrattas it was a tax extremely unequal and very severe and reached the lowest incomes. A ready adjustment of the tax took place and it began to take the character more of an income tax. In Jubbulpore and other districts the tax was removed in consequence of the inequality of its incidence and the arbitrary exemption of certain classes. In 1867 the tax was entirely remodelled and it became purely an income tax on persons whose incomes were derived from other sources than agriculture. The number of persons in 1871 who paid their tax was 281,114. In the early year of the administration of Nagpore as a British province this tax was taken for a general one. In 1868-69 the Government of India gave up one-half of it for disposal by the local administration, and in the following year the whole of it was surrendered. More recently the Chief Commissioner raised the lowest range of the tax from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 a year. The lowest class of taxpayers contributed only half a rupee and this was considered to press somewhat hardly upon them, and the effect of rising the minimum from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 was to reduce the number of tax-payers from 241,000 to 143,000, thus relieving very nearly a half of the number liable to the tax. The relief must therefore, have been about Rs. 70,000. The cess on land revenue taken along with this tax amounts to £50,130 There is also, as in Oudh, a small charge in certain cases for the maintenance of village watchmen, but generally speaking, these village watchmen are maintained by the provincial Government. Then there is also a charge for the payment of village accountants, but this is hardly for any direct purposes of the Government at all, and the villagers are bound to keep up the village accountants, and it is only when the villagers fail that the Government step in and adds to these particular cases a five per cent, rate to the general and revenue demand. The amount derived in this way in 1871-72 is £11,078, which seems to show that two-fifths of the land is subject to that rate. In addition to these charges on land there is realized by tolls on roads and ferries £6,180; from Government houses and land in towns £1,195; a sum of £56 for the sale of Government land in towns.

What is the nature of the municipal taxes?—The total of municipal taxes in towns where this system is in force is £55,240. This sum is divided by the Chief Commissioner and somewhat by estimate in this manner; by sales on houses £2,208; duties on piece-goods and metals £30,092; on food and necessaries of life £11,812; in other merchandise £3,700; on cattle £1,110; other taxes £4,660; and other sources of income £1,530. The total of these various provincial receipts is £127,600. The expenditure is for the same general objects as in Oudh; but the totals are not at present available. There are 68 towns and places in the Central Provinces under the muncipal system.

BRITISH BURMAH.

Since 1865 a cess of 5 per cent. has been added to the land revenue demand and to some of the miscellaneous sources of revenue which are classed with land revenue, such as fisheries. The amount realised in this way in 1871-72 is £19,390. This cess of 5 per cent is apportioned in this way,—1 per cent is assigned for roads; 2½ per cent is for the village watch and police; 1 per cent. for schools, and a quarter per cent. for district postal communications. Out of the total sum it is estimated that seven-eighths fall on land, and one-eighth on fisheries. This amount is nearly equal to 1¼lbs of a penny per cent of the population, taking the population at 2½ millions. In addition to this there are in Burmah ferry tolls, which give £2,833. There are about 40 towns in British Bumah which have municipal funds with a population of 534,000. The total amount of municipal income is £50,096, and the two principal items from which this is derived is a tax on houses and land occupied by houses. This produces £17,453. The rates and mode of assessment are somewhat peculiar to the Burmah provinces. In towns in which the assessment in lieu of capitulation tax is levied there is one pie per square foot for land covered with buildings. In other towns the municipal tax is assessed in a different manner according to the Burmese method of reckoning the number of posts in the frontage of a house. Houses having six posts pay Rs. 10 a year and so on by a scale down to houses with two posts which pay only half a rupee a year. All houses in British Burmah are wooden houses built on posts. There is another specially in these Burmese towns, that all of them have a central covered, brickbuilt market place. These market places produce an income of £13,274. These markets are probably a form of taxation which is considered acceptable to the people; and the rent of the stalls is considered to be a very good form of indirect tax approaching to an octroi duty without any of its evils. The object of the funds is the same as in the other provinces, police and conservancy.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY.

EDUCATION AT BARODA.—Five new schools have been opened at Baroda.

THE EXHIBITION.—Upwards of 2,769 people visited the Exhibition yesterday.

THE NAWAB OF BEYLA.—The *Gujerat Mitra* hears that the Nawab of Beyla intends to proceed to England.

FIRE AT CAMBAY.—We learn that during last month a fire broke out at Cambay by which nine houses were destroyed.

THE WEATHER AT LIMREE.—It is extremely hot at present at Limree, in Rajcote. Fever and small-pox are prevalent to a slight extent.

A JURYMAN FINED.—At the Criminal Sessions yesterday Mr. J. Slight was fined Rs. 25 by Sir Charles Sargent for non-attendance as a juror.

CRICKET MATCH AT RAJCOTE.—A cricket match between the Rajcote Hindoo and Zoroastrian clubs came off the other day, and terminated in favour of the former.

DACOITY NEAR CAMBAY.—The other day a Hindoo woman was looted by a gang of dacoits in the village of Oonel, near Cambay, of property worth about Rs. 500.

POPULATION OF AHMEDABAD.—The total population of Ahmedabad is classified as follows:—Brahmins, 80,000; Jains, 12,000; Mussulmans, 16,000; and Miscellaneous, 6,000.

THE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Nearly Rs. 26,900 had been subscribed up to the 2nd inst. to the testimonial fund of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

FIRE IN A TEMPLE AT DHANDOOKA.—We learn that on Sunday the 6th inst. a fire broke out in a temple at Dhandooka, by which property to the extent of about Rs. 300 was destroyed.

TWO HINDOO LADS DROWNED.—We observe that on Thursday three Hindoo lads went to bathe in a tank at Olpad, near Surat. One of them was taken out alive, while the other two were drowned.

THE BROACH ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Broach Association held the other day, it was resolved to address a letter to the Viceroy of India, thanking His Excellency for the abolition of the income tax.

THE STATE OF SUCHEEN.—It is said that the brother of the late Nawab of Sucheen intends to proceed to England to obtain a declaration of his right to take charge of the State during the minority of his nephew.

THE FRAUD ON THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.—The investigation into this case is still going on before the full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad. Already a dozen witnesses have been examined on behalf of the prosecution.

THE NAWAB OF CAMBAY.—A Surat paper gives out that the Nawab of Cambay has entirely given up the management of his State to others, and devotes his whole time in saying prayers. He lives only on bread and water.

DISTRICT POLICE INSPECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, was to hold a Durbar at Surat yesterday to present the sunud conferring the title of Khan Bahadoor on Mr. Yoosuff Ally, district police inspector of the station.

DACOITY AT DEEDOLEE.—On Tuesday last fifteen men were charged before Baron Larpent, Session Judge of Surat, with having committed dacoity at Deedolee, near Surat. The case was partly gone into, and the prisoners were admitted to bail.

SUICIDE BY A NATIVE OF AHMEDABAD.—A native resident of Ahmedabad, who was summoned to give evidence before the Session Court in the recent case of dacoity at Deedolee, near Surat, has cut his throat. He was removed to the Civil Hospital, but died shortly after admission.

FALL OF A STABLE.—A stable, belonging to one Dinshaw Shapoorjee, and situated in Mount Road, came down with a crash on Saturday. A Hindoo woman who happened to be in the stable at the time had a narrow escape. Her ankle was, however, dislocated by a cross beam falling on it.

A RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.—A Nerlad corronpondent of the *Surya Prakash* states that there is to be a contest between two religious sects in that place. A controversy it will be, to prove by arguments which of the tw is the true religion, both of them being apparently branches of the Hindoo religion.

A EUROPEAN VAGBANT.—James Dacey, a European, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Constable Maynard, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

FALL FROM A HEIGHT.—A Mahratta named Hurry Aunajee, whilst engaged in painting the first floor windows of a house in Bellasis Junction Road on Saturday, accidentally missed his footing and fell off a height of about eighteen feet. He was picked up insensible, and removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state.

ILLEGAL SALE OF CHANDOOL.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a Chinaman was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killen, with keeping a house or place for the sale of "chandool," or other preparation of opium, without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. The man was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50.

COLLISION ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—We learn that on Saturday a serious accident occurred on the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the Sucheen station. It appears that the mail train coming from Ahmedabad and the goods train going from Bombay came into collision, owing to the negligence of the pointsman at the Sucheen Station, by which six carriages were smashed to pieces, and five men and seven women were seriously injured, while several others were more or less hurt.

COLABA BRANCH DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the Colaba Branch Dispensary during the quarter ending 31st March 1873 amounted to 643, of which 159 were new admissions. Among the latter there were 95 Hindoos, 7 Mussulmans, 8 Parsees, and 38 Native Christians. Adult males 85, females 35, and children 39. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were intermittent fever, diarrhœa, bronchitis, small-pox, and rheumatism.

SENTENCE INCREASED ON APPEAL.—It will be remembered that a short time ago one of the karkoons of the Surat Small Causes Court was charged before Mr. Jugjeewandas Khoosbaldas, full power magistrate of the station, with stealing a quantity of stamps, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 40. Against the conviction and sentence the prisoner appealed to the District Judge, who, after hearing the arguments of the prisoner's vakeels, sentenced him to *six* months' rigorous imprisonment under the new Criminal Procedure Code.

FROM Comrawuttee we hear that a heavy storm passed over the station on the 2nd instant. Heavy rain fell which, it is feared, will do damage to the crops. The storm carried off several of the roofs of houses in the outskirts of the station and tore up some of the trees in the most exposed places.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, 3,742 tons, Captain J. D. Steward, sailed yesterday for England with the *English* mail, general cargo, and following passengers in addition to those whose names we published yesterday:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. C. Percival.
Mr. Bannerman.
Quarter Master W. Mackie.
Mr. and Mrs. Peploe.
Major H. C. Smith.
Captain Coleman.
Mrs. Nixon.
Mrs. Jarkin and infant.
Mrs. Brodie and children.
Mrs. Carberry.
Mr. J. A. Miller.
Mr. Powell.
Mr. R. Thornbuck.
Mr. R. Pledge.
Mr. and Mrs. Baker, and infant.
Mr. Bland.
Mr. Russell.
Miss Coulan and 3 children.

FOR BAINDISI.

Mr. W. H. Arnold.
Major J. Hector.
Mr. A. Crespo.
Mr. A. G. Roberts and child.
Mr. W. C. Fairlie.

FOR VENICE.

Dr. Pearl.
Captain Macdonald.
Mr. L. H. Phillips.
Mr. Monger.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. A. B. Miller.
Mr. Sowerby.
Rev. Mr. Hart.
Mr. Whyte.

FOR ADEN.—Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim and 3 deck passengers.

EXCELLENT news comes from Sheffield. A Mr. Wright has invented a substitute for coal, and one, too, of which there is an unlimited supply. By this invention air can be used as fuel. In passing through a charged battery atmospheric air is carbonised, and thus combustible gas is produced, which burns brighter than coal-gas, and when mixed with air has a heating power which can melt copper wire. The price of the gas would be sixpence for every one thousand cubic feet. Mr. Wright's invention for warming and lighting is already patented.

HIGH COURT.—15TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

637-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chugenlall Hurgovindas v Jewa Ramjee—Dallas and Lynch.

SHORT CAUSES.

807-70—Dallas and Lynch—Bappoojee Bhugwant v Rajaram Abajee—J. Gopali.
319-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Vundravundas Purshotumdas v Madhowjee Hurry Josey.
253-72—Prescot and Winter—Ruttonsey Mooljee v Robert Angus—Dallas and Lynch.
671-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dossabhoy Hormusjee v Jamsetjee Perozshaw and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
123-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Soorjee Govind and another v Soonderjee Hemraz and others.

LONG CAUSES.

533-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Nagindas Dayabhoy v Nasir bin Abdool Habib—Tyabjee.
490-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Succaram Vittoba v. Ramchunder and another—In person.
794-71—Jefferson and Payne—Gordhundas Khimjee v Madhowdas Ghella and others—Tyabjee.
288-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib v Memon Sallay Mahomed—A Framjee.
290-72—Dr Dallas—Ladhabai, widow v Bhasker Madhowjee and another—Tyabjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

For Enquiry under Sec. 305 of Act VIII. of 1859.

Dr. Dallas—Khatizabai, widow v Ahmedjee Essajee and another.
Dr. Dallas—Parwutteebai, widow v Rayoomull Ramjee and others.

SHORT CAUSES.

18-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation v Vishwanath—J. Gopali.
74-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jugonnath Ramdhunjee v Kheirkern Hurdeo.
100-73—Shamrao—Vunmalee Jewa v Jugjivon Hemjee.
179-73—Prescot and Winter—Bhanabhoy Dwarkadas v Goolam Hoosein S.
181-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—G L F Connell v Robert Knight.
183-73—Cama—Dulsookroy Ramlall v Hurgopal Premsookdas.
190-73—Hope—Abdool Vahab bin, &c., v Jaising Sudooba.
195-73—Jefferson and Payne—F. A. Spencer & Co. v Bomanjee Merwanjee.
199-73—In person—Jamgildas Motiram v Munjee Khimjee.

FOR ENQUIRY.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSE COURT.

4359-71—Jefferson and Payne—Peerbhoy Khimjee v The B. B. & C. I. R. Company—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

474-72—Dr. Dallas—Lalldas Govurdhundas v Jugonnath Goorooboxdas—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
231-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Tricumdas Madhowdas v Virjee Jairam—Shamrao.
318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Madhow Bomanjee—Dr Dallas.
199-72—Hope—Ganchee Rupul Issub v Ooka Jewan and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
342-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Premjee Capoorchund and another v Rustomjee Byramjee and another—No appearance.
345-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Rahimoobhoy Hubibhoy v Peerbhoy Khimjee—No appearance.
350-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Vella Virjee v Gungaram Nurso—No appearance.
362-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Oomer Jaffer and others v Safooarbi and another—Jefferson and Payne.
366-72—Tyabjee—Hippolyta Fournier v Madhowdas Ghella and another—Shamrao.
381-72—Garud—Toolaidas Dewjee and another v Virram Wagjee—No appearance.
594-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hakoobai, widow v Lockmidas Damjee and another—No appearance.
291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Corsetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—No appearance.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

319-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Cullianjee Kirparam v The Justice of the Peace—Leathes, Crawford and Beevey (part heard).
323-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Dayabhai Cullianjee v Nanjee Morarjee—No appearance.
327-72—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Kopp and others v Doongersey Gopejee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
54-72—Tyabjee—Jadowbai, widow v Premchund Dhurumchund—Dallas and Lynch.
810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmibai, widow, v Premjee Issur and another—Garud.
106-72—Manisty and Fletcher—John Square Hurrell and others v Michael Roonan—No appearance.
140-72—Prescot and Winter—Cullianjee Muddonjee v The Oriental Bank Corporation—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
383-72—Tyabjee—Nowrojee Muncherjee and others v Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy—Munshi.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE ship TYPHONUS, 1,152 tons, Captain F. Anderson, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Liverpool (November 29th) with a cargo of 1,520 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Rennie, Scovell & Co.

THE S. S. RUSTOM, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee and family, and fifty-two deck passengers.

THE S. S. SIR BARTLE FRERE, 471 tons, Captain H. A. Hibbert, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. J. Santier, Mr. M. Sibille, Mr. C. Hellins, and Mrs. Brewin and three children. The Captain reports having experienced strong westerly winds, with heavy thunder, lightning, and rain for three successive days.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Streeton, two children, and servant, Colonel Peile, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brodie and two children, Major Hogg, Lieut Cresswell, Captain and Mrs. Grant and child, Mr. Noonan, Mr. Wood, Lieut W. MacMath, one second class pass

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury :—

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Bheema, woman, and Balloo Bhicka were charged with committing theft of two currency notes of Rs. 100 each and with theft in a building and also with dishonestly receiving stolen property. The first prisoner pleaded guilty.

It appears that the prosecutrix (Mrs. Margaret Morris) lived at Byculla. In March last the first prisoner was in her service as an ayah. The second prisoner represented that the former was his wife, and they lived on the premises. On the 24th of March prosecutrix missed two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, which had been deposited by her in a box in an almirah. Both prisoners had expressed a wish a few days before to go to their country. She called in a police sepoy, and he took both the prisoners into custody. The same afternoon they were brought back, and the first prisoner produced a note for Rs. 100. Fifty rupees were afterwards found in the cook-house.

The evidence as to the second prisoner's participation in the theft, or receiving the stolen property, being rather slender, the jury found him not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged. The first prisoner was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.

Behram Nusserwan pleaded guilty to a charge of theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property. He was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.

Succaram Chintamon pleaded guilty to a charge of theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property. Prisoner said he had committed an offence which brought a lasting stain on his character, and he hoped that his Lordship would take the matter into his consideration and acquit him. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Narayen Mahadew pleaded guilty to a charge of altering coins and endeavouring to pass them off as being of a greater value than they really were. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING.

Abdool Mahomed and Alee Adumjee were charged with house-breaking and theft of a number of articles of wearing apparel; also with dishonestly receiving the property. Mr. Branson prosecuted, and Mr. B. Tyebjee defended the second prisoner.

It appeared that the prosecutor was a druggist living in Banian Road. On the morning of the 5th of April he left his house after having locked up the stolen property in two drawers in one of his rooms. He also locked the house up, and took the keys with him. On returning about eleven o'clock the same evening, he found a light in his room, and the doors broken open, and the property missing. He gave information to the police, and the next day, in the presence of the prisoners, he identified some of the property which had been recovered as his. The property was valued at Rs. 400 and about Rs. 330 worth of it had been recovered The policeman who was directed to make enquiries into the case when the prosecutor reported his loss to the police, found two bundles of the stolen property in the room occupied by the prisoners, and also some keys by means of which they had effected an entrance into the prosecutor's house. After their arrest, in consequence of some statements made by them, a further discovery of stolen property was made in their rooms.

The jury found the prisoners guilty on all counts and they were sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Mahomed Ali was charged with attempting to pass counterfeit coin, and also with having counterfeit coin in his possession.

The prosecutrix was a beedee seller and the prisoner tendered a four anna piece in payment for some *beedees* which he had purchased. She took the money, and the same evening discovering that it was bad, she gave the prisoner into custody. He was taken to the police station and searched, and some good and bad coins were found on his person. A dhobie who was standing by at the time the prisoner purchased the *beedees* corroborated her statement regarding the prisoner having given her a four anna piece.

The jury found the prisoner guilty on both counts, and he was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Visnum Arjoon pleaded not guilty to a charge of fraudulently delivering counterfeit coin, with the knowledge that they were counterfeit. He was also charged with having in his possession a number of counterfeit coins. The prosecutor had charge of a liquor shop belonging to his brother at Nagpada. On the 27th of March last the prisoner came to his shop and asked for some liquor and food, tendering some money in payment. The prosecutor suspecting that the money was bad, gave it to a police sepoy who was by. The prisoner was taken into custody and a number of counterfeit four anna pieces were found on him.

The jury found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A CASE OF STABBING.—Yesterday morning, the steward of the British ship Isle of Wight, who was drunk, offered some impertinence to the chief officer of the vessel, who told him to go away. The steward thereupon seized a large knife and stabbed the mate in the abdomen. The wounded man was taken to the hospital, but we believe there is little chance of his recovery.—*Rangoon Gazette, April* 1.

AN UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF AFFAIRS.—A Punjabee was detected in the act of passing some contraband opium into the town recently, and he was apprehended and lodged in custody at the instance of the farmer for the drug contracts. The latter complained to the kardar, who refused to interfere; the magistrate of the district was out on his tour of inspections; no one here seemed to think he had authority to act in the matter; so the man was released, and thus the excise laws in Kurrachee are set at nought with impunity simply because there is no one in the place in the absence of the magistrate, empowered to punish offenders against them!—*Sindian.*

MURDER.—On Tuesday last, the 8th inst, at about two in the afternoon, two native lads, aged twelve and fifteen years respectively, students of the Anglo-Vernacular Aided School at Howrah, went to a market held near the railway bridge to take their tiffin. The younger of the two, a Bunniah by caste, purchased some mangoes, and the other, who was of the Gowala caste, asked him for some. On being refused, an altercation ensued, and the elder boy attempted to snatch a few from his hands, when he was stabbed with a penknife on the liver, which caused a punctured wound. He was promptly removed to hospital, where the bleeding, which was very slight, was stopped, and the wound bandaged. As he expressed a desire to be taken home, he was accordingly removed. On his arrival there and in attempting to sit down, the wound broke forth afresh, bleeding profusely, and he died from excessive hæmorrhage with in two hours. The accused is charged before the magistrate of Howrah with wilful murder.—*Englishman.*

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

DEBATE ON THE OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS BILL.

On the motion being put by His Excellency the President to the Council,

The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis said that the amendment proposed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor would, it seemed to him, if carried, throw the law relating to the administration of oaths in this country into utter confusion. If the words in section 7 to which His Honor objected were struck out, there would then be no direction as to the course to be pursued in the case of persons who were not Hindus or Muhammadans, and who did not object to taking an oath; so that it would be in the power of every judge or magistrate to administer to such persons either an oath or an affirmation according to his fancy. A law allowing such diversity of practice would, it appeared to him, be extremely objectionable. But however this might be, Mr. Inglis objected to the amendment on the ground that it was contrary to the express understanding under which this Bill was introduced and under which it had been discussed in Committee. This was, that the Bill was a purely consolidation measure, and that no change in the principles of the existing law should be made. The Committee had acted in accordance with this understanding, for the alterations noticed by the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse just now were not alterations in principle, but related to mere matters of detail, or had been adopted to make the existing law clear on doubtful points. When this Bill was before the Committee, Mr. Inglis proposed that section 6 and the following sections, which authorized the administration of all kinds of queer oaths, should be struck out. He did so, because he was certain that these sections were dangerous and mischievous, and because he believed that they were admitted into the Bill last year without sufficient consideration. As the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman said the other day, this Bill was brought forward last year at a time when we were fully occupied with the Criminal Procedure Code, the Evidence Bill, and the Contract Bill, and when we had neither leisure nor opportunity to consider carefully the way in which these sections might be worked. But cases had already occurred which showed that the apprehensions then expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson were well founded; which showed that these sections would certainly be used by unscrupulous persons to defeat the ends of justice, to extort money, or to evade payment of debts justly due by them by taking advantage of the extreme repugnance felt by all natives to take oaths of the solemn nature that might be tendered to them under the provisions of these sections. Mr. Inglis believed that, as the Act became more generally known, such cases would be numerous, and that no long time would elapse before the repeal of these sections would be urgently called for. He therefore thought that it would be wise to get rid of them at once before much harm had been done. He believed that this was the opinion of the majority of the Committee, and that these sections would have been struk out had it not been urged that to do so now would be contrary to the express understanding under which the Bill had been brought forward, and had been referred to the Committee; that they were bound to confine themselves to the consolidation of the existing law, and that they were not at liberty to make any alterations or improvements in it affecting any principle. The Committee accepted this view of the case, and reported accordingly. Mr. Inglis objected to any alterations being made in the Bill now, and to any departure from this understanding in the absence of some of the members of the committee who signed that report, and who, he believed, were strongly opposed to the retention of these sections. He thought that the Council should either pass the Bill as it stood, or, that, if any alterations in principle were contemplated, the Bill should be referred back to the Select Committee, in order that the very important questions involved in the retention of sections 6 to 12 might be carefully considered, as well as any amendments His Honor the Lieutenant Governor might have to propose.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse said, that he could not consent to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal, not only on the ground that it altered the existing law, but he thought it altered it in a way to produce inconvenience. With respect to the changes that had been made in the Bill, they were only, as he had explained, very slight ones, some of them mere matters of course in order to adapt the law which actually now existed under the Act of 1872, to the Penal Code. Moreover, whether great or small they were changes about which no difference of opinion was found to exist. The change proposed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was certainly one that would call forth considerable difference of opinion. There was a great deal in his speech with which he (Mr. Hobhouse) entirely sympathised; and if we were now considering the foundations of this law, and whether we might change them for the better, it was possible he might be found to support His Honor's suggestion. It was, doubtless, true that this provision was a remnant of the ancient English Law; he should not himself call it a fossil, because it was still living and in active operation. He believed that there were still a number of persons who were influenced by the solemnity of an oath, and had belief in the sanctity of an oath. As education and civilization advanced, no doubt that belief would deteriorate. Speaking for himself he would say that the obligation to tell the truth could never be increased for him by any sort of oath; and if he felt an overwhelming temptation to tell a lie it would be the temporal penalties attached to perjury and not any additional terror resulting from an oath that would deter him. We might, however, still refer to large sections of our own countrymen, especially in Ireland—Roman Catholics—who attached much importance to the form in which they gave their evidence and the nature of oaths they took; and he ha d no dobt that in many parts of India the same was the case. They had been recently told that it was the case in British Burmah where the practice was to administer oaths with solemnity, and great importance was attached to it by the natives. That being so, he was sure that we should at once elicit a very great difference of opinion were we to propose to do away with the ordinary form of administering oaths to those persons who did not form the excepted classes. Mr. Hobhouse did not see that there was any absurdity in the law. The law accommodated itself to the state of things, which was this: that so many Hindus and Muhammadans ob jected to taking an oath at all, that it was found that they would, even at the risk of penalties, absent themselves from the courts of justice, sooner than take an oath, and it was for that reason that Act V. of 1840 was brought into operation. That Act had been in operation for thirty-two years, and he could not find any evidence whatever of the bad working of the Act to show that anybody was compelled to take an oath who objected to take it; that any body consid red himself ill-used or had his self-respect diminished because he was called upon to take an oath when the evidence of others was received without oath. At all events if there ever had been any such feeling it could find a place no longer, for since the passing of Act VI. of 1872—it was open to any one simply to say that he objected to take an oath, and on his objection, a simple form of affirmation was substituted. Now, what would be the practical effect of what His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor proposed? It seemed to him (Mr. Hobhouse) that it would throw upon the judge, in every instance, the onus of deciding whether he would put a witness to swear or to affirm, and that much inconvenience would result. How was the judge to decide it? It appeared to him that it was much more satisfactory to leave it to the witness himself to state his own objections, and to decide for himself. At present it was for the witness to say that he had an objection, and he was therefore relieved from the necessity of going through a solemn form of oath. But if you put the judge to decide, one of the parties might complain that the judge had not subjected the witness to the ordeal which the witness himself, if most valued, or the witness himself might find unfit with the judge's proceedings. It was on these grounds that he opposed the Lieutenant-Governor's motion. With regard to the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble friend, Mr. Inglis, respecting the clauses, relating to peculiar oaths, he must say that he had not examined the subject with any care, and did not therefore profess to have formed any opinion on it whatever, but it seemed to him that sufficient time had not yet elapsed to show in what manner they had worked, and that unless we had evidence that they had produced some ill-effect, and on a scale to induce us to enter upon fresh legislation in the matter, Mr. Hobhouse thought that the Council ought not to undo that which it had so recently done. There might have been some hurry, but it certainly was done deliberately. He had read the whole of the proceedings and he knew that the Lieutenant-Governor had taken much pains to frame and to put forward these clauses which were only passed after opposition.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said that he was aware that he was somewhat weighted, as it were, in bringing forward this amendment; but he, nevertheless, thought it his duty to submit it to the Council, in order that they might have an opportunity of saying 'yea' or 'nay' upon the subject, because he thought that the clause was a blot in the Bill, and he was anxious that the matter should not pass the Council without an opportunity being given to it to remove that blot. It seemed to him that his hon'ble friend, Mr. Inglis, had entirely misconceived the amendment. He appeared to understand His Honor to say that the effect of it would be that there would be no direction in regard to the course which judges should take with respect to Hindus or Muhammadans. His hon'ble friend would find that, supposing his amendment were accepted, the words of the law were most distinctly laid down in the section which would stand in this wise:—"Where the witness, juror, or interpreter is a Hindu or Muhammadan, or has an objection to making an oath, he shall, instead of making an oath, make an affirmation." He did not propose to alter that part of the clause. It would stand as it now stood—that the oath would not be tendered to a Hindu or Muhammadan, or to a witness having objection to being an oath, but an affirmation would be administered instead. His amendment referred solely to the case of witnesses or parties who were neither Hindus nor Muhammadans. As regards the rest of his hon'ble friend's speech, he had already remarked that he (Mr. Inglis) had been throughout a consistent opponent of the provisions which were contained in the latter part of this Bill, as settled by the Council. His Honor entirely objected to the way in which his hon'ble friend had put that matter when he said that so far from it being the case that there was any want of leisure or opportunity to consider this Bill, the Bill was more fully considered, turned inside out, and more tossed about in committee than any other Bill before the Council. It was a measure that had been for years before the Council, and he was sure that the decision which the Council had come to upon it, was a deliberate decision, a good decision, and a decision that had saved the Council from very great evils. Therefore he wholly objected to his hon'ble friend representing this Bill as a Bill passed by the Council at a time when it had neither leisure nor opportunity to deal with it. And he did also object to his hon'ble friend springing a mine on us, as he had done, by asserting that the majority of the Committee were now opposed to this Bill. He had no evidence before him to controvert that assertion, but it was not supported by any evidence before the Council. None of the hon'ble members who were members of the Committee had, so far as he was aware, expressed an opinion of that kind. His hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, had expressed no such opinion, and looking over the list he found that there was only one member of the Committee absent—Mr. Chapman—who was not, so far as he knew, up to these provisions of the Bill. He did, therefore, object to his hon'ble friend speaking of absent members as being strongly opposed to the measure.

He had, to return to his old amendment which was before the Council, and to the observations of Mr. Hobhouse. He should like to explain that this amendment was not brought forward by him in any spirit of unbelief in the sanctity or efficacy of oaths. His hon'ble friend remarked that as people became more civilized, this sanctity or solemnity would become more decayed. His Honor's view was that if you made an oath too common, or as you do now a mere formality, you lose that solemn sanctity, that efficacy, and the whole object of the amendment which he was in some degree instrumental in laying before the Council last year, which aimed at making oaths more solemn, binding, and efficacious in every respect. He was of opinion that when oaths were not used as matters of course, and as formal proceedings to be made light of, that when they were made solemn by judicious use, then they would be really efficacious. The object of the present amendment was to proceed a little further in this course. His objection was that those words were inconsistent with the rest of the Bill. He would merely say that the great mass of witnesses were not to be asked to take an oath, and he thought it totally unnecessary that you should administer this form of every-day oath in a few exceptional cases, contrary to the custom of the courts and the custom of the country. His view was that if his amendment was accepted, it would not be in the power of every moonsiff to swear witnesses as he pleased; that the High Court should prescribe certain cases under which oaths should be administered; that under certain circumstances oaths might be administered, and that under ordinary circumstances oaths should not be administered. It seemed to him that when this was done that it was totally, not only improbable, but also impossible, that the unseemly cases to which his hon'ble friend had referred could occur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis explained that what he said was that if the words contained in the latter part of the clause were cut out, there would then be no direction as to the course so to be pursued in the case of persons who were not Hindus or Muhammadans.

(To be continued.)

—*Englishman.*

THE DISBANDMENT OF THE CEYLON RIFLES.

(*Ceylon Examiner.*)

THE total disbandment of the Ceylon Rifles took the public by surprise, because it was well known that Major General Renny had reported against it, and the corps had always earned a character for loyalty and pluck. Successive Generals had placed on record the high estimate which they had formed of the martial qualities of the Rifles; and indeed the regiment was considered second to none of the scores of native regiments which serve under the British flag in India and elsewhere. These circumstances, combined with the peculiar local qualifications of the troops—their powers of endurance and their aptitude for the kind of work in which their services might be required—would, it was thought, lead only to a reduction of the corps, with a corresponding reduction in the European troops or to its removal to some other colony which would gladly welcome such well-disciplined men. The intelligence, therefore, received last mail, that it had been finally determined by the War Office—in opposition to the recommendation of the Horse Guards—that the regiment was to be totally disbanded was a surprise, and a very unpleasant surprise too. The fiat had gone forth, and the men were to be turned loose within a week of the receipt of the news. The suddenness of the order was as unfair to the troops as to the public. Had timely notice been given of the resolution to disband the regiment,—and the date when negotiations commenced rendered it quite possible for a decision to be arrived at, at least two months earlier,—not only would the men have been spared the sudden announcement of unwelcome news which might have led to very serious dissatisfaction, but they would have had ample time to make arrangements for the future. Their military training would be invaluable to the police department which requires re-organization, and those with a taste for the work might have supplanted the wretched specimens of policemen which now walk our streets. Others again might have engaged themselves as domestic servants, gardeners, and night watchers; and altogether the men would have been better for the consideration shown to them, and to which their services entitled them. On the other hand, the inconsiderate suddenness with which they have been called upon to abandon the profession of arms, might not only have led to much unpleasantness, but it has placed the public in a very undesirable position, by letting loose upon them 800 or 900 men without any means of subsistence. Happily no evil consequences have flowed from this ill-advised action, but house-holders and others would not have had reason to congratulate themselves had provision not been made for paying them the allowances up to the end of the current month.

Now that the fate of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment has been irrevocably fixed, it would be well for Government to consider the best means of utilizing the energy and skill of the men who would be suddenly thrown out. The police can accommodate only a limited number, and if rumour be true, there is a dissolution on the part of the best among them to join a body which has earned a name far from savoury. However desirable it might be that the police should be reinforced by the enlistment of picked Riflemen, there is no law for the repression of military dignity, and only such can be entered on the lists as are willing to join. Even granting that the full number the General of Police requires be obtained, will at once accept the baton and red fez which distinguish our civil defenders, a large surplus will still remain to be provided for. Allowing that a hundred will take service as domestic servants and in some industrial pursuits in town, not less than 500 able bodied will remain who it would be idle to expect would work as day labourers or coolies. In considering the question of rice cultivation, and in undertaking the repair and restoration of irrigation works, the Government has frequently had to lament the paucity of population in certain localities, and it has been often suggested that an agricultural population should be imported. The disbandment of the Rifles affords a golden opportunity to our rulers of taking advantage of the men thrown out of employ, for populating the district in which the ravages of the *Parengi* disease have decimated the inhabitants, and for otherwise promoting the extension of cultivation in places which the irrigation scheme has rendered habitable and supplied with the means of cultivation. The Malays are known to be first rate horticulturists and make capital gardeners, and there is no reason why the former splendour of abandoned localities should not be restored by the agency of the disbanded soldiers. Under a judicious system, Ceylon need not much longer be dependent on India for its supplies of grain; and we trust it will be the privilege of Mr. Gregory to take the first step towards the restoration of the island to its former agricultural prosperity, by peopling some of the fertile villages which have been long since deserted. A liberal policy is sure to bring its own reward, and, in accordance with our oft reiterated contention that every facility should be afforded to the cultivator, in exemption from oppressive taxes and a free supply of water, we would suggest that grants of crown land on tempting terms should be made to the best men of the Rifles. An impulse will thus be given to cultivation which cannot but be fruitful of good results, and whether the scene of operations be Anuradhapura or Hambantotte Rama, the whole island cannot fail to benefit by increased production.

THE MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

MR. GLADSTONE, who on entering the House and on rising was received with loud cheers, said,—I am now able to acquaint the House that those who were my colleagues in the Cabinet until the vote of Wednesday morning last have consented, and have received Her Majesty's gracious permission, to resume the administration of the offices which they respectively held (cheers), and that we are prepared to carry on the work of the Government as before. But, Sir, a desire was naturally felt and expressed in many quarters, after the very succinct statements which were made to the House by myself, and subsequently by the right hon. gentleman opposite, for some further information as to the manner in which the time was occupied between Thursday afternoon in last week, when the right hon. gentleman, as he has stated, declined to undertake the formation of a Government, and Sunday evening, when I felt it my duty to place any services I could render at the disposal of Her Majesty. I will endeavour, very succinctly, but, I hope, very clearly, to explain both the facts and the causes connected with the lapse of time. On Friday morning I had the honour to receive from her Majesty, in writing, the reply which had been submitted to Her Majesty by the right hon. gentleman; and Her Majesty was pleased to ask for my advice thereupon. Upon examining that reply, I doubted whether I could collect its effect with all the precision which was obviously requisite before I could proceed to tender advice to Her Majesty founded upon it. I, therefore, answ red Her Majesty's reference to the effect that I did not feel quite certain as to the purport of that reply. On Friday evening I received a communication from Her Majesty, which, as I stated on Monday, completely put an end to any doubt I might have entertained and satisfied me that that reply was an unconditional refusal on the part of the right hon. gentleman to take office. Thereupon, I thought it my duty to submit a statement to Her Majesty, the nature of which I will presently explain. That statement I prepared on Friday evening, and sent to Her Majesty on Saturday, and it was made known by Her Majesty to the right hon. gentleman opposite. Her Majesty received the reply of the right hon. gentleman at Windsor early on the evening of Sunday, and at 10 o'clock on the same evening Her Majesty transmitted to me that reply, together with Her Majesty's inquiry whether I was prepared to resume my office in the Government. Having read the reply, I believed its nature to be perfectly unequivocal. It removed from my mind the last vestige of expectation I had entertained that a Government might be formed by the efforts of the party opposite; and, therefore, without any delay whatever, on the same evening I returned an answer to Her Majesty to the effect that I would endeavour to arrange for the reconstruction of, or the resumption of office by the Government which had previously served Her Majesty. That task I undertook on Monday, and it has now been completed (Hear, hear.) I have given thus far merely what I may term the chronology of the case. I said that on learning that the reply tendered by the right hon. gentleman on Thursday amounted to an unconditional negative, I felt it my duty to prepare and submit to Her Majesty a statement upon that subject. There was a difference of opinion, in truth, between the right hon. gentleman and myself as to the precise measure of what might be expected from a party in Opposition under the circumstances in which the overthrow of the Government had occurred. I do not consider that I am here to assert the correctness of my own view of the case or to enter into any discussion whatever with regard to it. It may be a perfectly proper and legitimate subject for the consideration of Parliament should Parliament be disposed to take it into consideration. But my duty now is simply historical, and I do not wish, so far as it depends upon me, to say anything which can by any possibility lead to controversy on this occasion. I will, therefore, state the opinion I entertain, which differs from the opinion of the right hon. gentleman, simply by reading, with Her Majesty's permission, an extract from the statement which, as I have said, I submitted to Her Majesty on Saturday. The statement contained a rather lengthened reference to what had occurred on the occasions of previous changes of Government. To all those references I shall now make no allusion, but shall read the passage in which the view I took of the case is set out:—

"It is, in Mr. Gladstone's view, of the utmost importance to the public welfare that the nation should be constantly aware that the Parliamentary action certain or likely to take effect in the overthrow of a Government, the reception and treatment of a summons from your Majesty to meet the necessity which such action has powerfully aided in creating, and again the resumption of office by those who have deliberately laid it down, are uniformly viewed as matters of the utmost gravity, requiring time, counsel, and deliberation among those who are parties to them, and attended with serious responsibilities. Mr. Gladstone will not and does not suppose that the efforts of the Opposition to defeat the Government on Wednesday morning were made with a previously formed intention on their part to refuse any aid to your Majesty, if the need should arise, in providing for the Government of the country; and the summary refusal, which is the only fact before him, he takes to be not in full correspondence, either with the exigencies of the case or, as he has shown, with Parliamentary usage. In humbly submitting this representation to your Majesty, Mr. Gladstone's wish is to point out the difficulties in which he would find himself placed were he to ask your Majesty for authority to inquire from his late colleagues whether they, or any of them, were prepared if your Majesty should call them to resume their offices, for they would certainly, he is persuaded, call on him for their own honour, and in order to the usefulness of their further service it should be rendered, to prove to them that according to usage every means had been exhausted on the part of the Opposition for proving for the Government of the country, or, at least, that nothing more was to be expected from that quarter."

Sir, the conclusion at which I arrived on Sunday evening was distinctly and definitely this—that nothing more was to be expected from that quarter, and consequently I thought the time had arrived when it was my duty unequivocally and at once to tender to Her Majesty my humble services. It has been remarked by many, and probably by impartial observers, that the delay which occurred between Thursday and Sunday was due to my reluctance to resume office. I can only say it was not consciously due to such reluctance. I should never think that a sentiment of this kind, whatever might be its value, was a reason for delay in settling a question material to the interests of the country. (Hear, hear.) At the same time I do not disguise the fact that I felt reluctance, and I may have been unconsciously influenced by it. I felt it personally, from a desire for rest (cheers), the title to have possibly been in some degree earned, so far as it can be earned by labour. (Cheers.) I felt this reluctance also because I do not think that, as a general rule, the experience we have had in former years of what may be called returning or resuming Governments has been very favourable in its character. There was a case in 1832 when the Government of Lord Grey, after a crisis in the House of Lords, returned to office, and returned even with augmented vigour, to pursue their task. But that was a case in which the Government returned to take up again the Bill upon which the crisis had occurred and carry it to a successful conclusion. Since that time there had been similar cases in which Governments, after resigning, have returned to office. I do not wish to refer to them in particular, but I think that the subsequent fortunes of such Governments lead to the belief that, upon the whole, though such a return may be the lesser of two evils, yet it is not a thing in itself to be desired. (Hear, hear.) It reminds me of that which was described by the Roman General according to a noble ode of Horace:—

"Neque amissos colores
"Lana refert, medicata fuco;
"Nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit,
"Curat reponi deterioribus."

(Hear, hear.) And I am bound to say that there is a special consideration which likewise aided to inspire and strengthen the same feeling in my mind on the present occasion, because we must all feel that the relations of the party in Opposition to the party in office, after what has occurred, and after the negative answer given to Her Majesty—I am not now insinuating any opinion as to the propriety of the negative, but am simply referring to the fact—the position even of the Opposition itself relatively to the Government is to some extent modified; and I greatly doubt whether that modification is of a character likely to contribute to the efficient and satisfactory working of our system of Parliamentary Government. (Hear, hear.) Such, Sir, are the views which undoubtedly I entertain and which possibly may have influenced my conduct in a manner more decided than I have been myself aware of. But we have resumed our offices and, having resumed our offices, we shall endeavour fully and honourably to discharge the duties appertaining to them. (Cheers.) We have resumed our offices with the belief that there is nothing in the events which occurred last week to warrant us in arriving at any conclusion whatever—any special conclusion whatever—with regard to the duration of the existence of the present Parliament, as connected with any particular course of business or any particular limit of time. (Cheers, and some murmurs.) In that respect we stand now, as we stood before, prepared to abide the course of events and to act as they may require. (Hear, hear.) But I have felt it my duty to say this much upon the subject because nothing can be more inconvenient and more injurious to the country than the prevalence of a floating indefinite opinion (cheers) of an intention—not avowed by the Government, and not distinctly disavowed—to bring the present Parliament as soon as possible to a conclusion. (Cheers.) Such an intention is, I trust, now distinctly disavowed. (hear, hear), but of course I need not say that we retain the liberty which is at all times essential to the discharge of the functions of a Government. (Hear, hear.) We shall endeavour to proceed, both with respect to legislation and administration, in the same manner and upon the same principles as those which have heretofore governed our conduct, and we shall address ourselves to the discharge of our arduous public duties, relying stedfastly upon the continued confidence and support of the House of Commons. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Disraeli, who was received with cheers, said,—Before I refer to the allusions which the right hon. gentleman has made to some controversial elements which during the last few days may have arisen between him and myself with respect either to the conduct of the House or this side of the House in reference to the vote we gave, or my conduct as to the reasons why I felt it my duty to decline the high responsibility which Her Majesty graciously suggested to me to undertake, I think it may be convenient that I should as clearly as I can place before the House exactly what part I have taken in the recent transactions, and give fully the reasons for the counsels which I presumed to offer Her Majesty under the circumstances. I think it was on this day week, when I was about to enter the House of Commons, that I had the honour to receive a letter from the Queen informing me that Mr. Gladstone—if I am correct in mentioning the right hon. gentleman's name (hear, hear)—had just then quitted the Palace, having offered his own resignation and that of his colleagues to Her Majesty in consequence of the vote at which the House of Commons arrived on the preceding Tuesday, and that Her Majesty had accepted those resignations. The Queen inquired from me whether I would undertake to form a Government, and commanded my attendance at the Palace. When I was in audience I inquired of Her Majesty whether she wished that I should give a categorical answer to the question asked in Her Majesty's letter, or whether she desired that I should enter fully into the political situation. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to say that she should like to have an answer to that question, and that afterwards she wished me fully and freely to speak upon the present condition of affairs. The question being whether I would undertake to form a Government, I at once said that I believed I should have no material difficulty in forming an administration which could carry on the affairs of this country with efficiency, and be entitled to Her Majesty's confidence, but that I could not undertake to conduct Her Majesty's affairs in the present House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) After that I proceeded, with Her Majesty's permission, to lay before the Queen the reasons which had induced me to arrive at this conclusion; and I will now, in as succinct a manner as I can, give these reasons to the House. I called Her Majesty's attention to the fact that although the course of the public elections during the last two years had shown, in a manner which I think must be acknowledged by all impartial persons, that there was a change, and even a considerable change, in public opinion and in favour of the party, with whom I have the honour to act in Parliament (hear, hear), still it was a fact which ought to be placed clearl, before Her Majesty that the right hon. gentleman opposite notwithstanding all these gains by the Conservative party, was supported by a very large majority, and that I could not place that majority at a figure which could be accurately given unless I stated that it approached more nearly to 90 than 80. I was correct in saying the majority of the right hon. gentleman was 88. Then I called the attention of the Queen to the fact that there were no elements to which I could look with any confidence to obtain any subsidiary or extraneous aid which would in any considerable degree, or perhaps in any degree whatever, modify the numerical position of the right hon. gentleman (hear, hear); that the discomfiture of the Government was caused, and the majority against them was created, by the action of a considerable section of the Liberal party, consisting of Irish members, who might fairly be described as representing the Roman Catholic interest, and that there was no common bond of union between myself and that party. (Loud Opposition cheers.) I stated that they would act, and most honourably act, with a view to effect the object which they wished to accomplish, namely, the establishment of a Roman Catholic University; that in my opinion that question had been definitely decided by the nation at the last General election; but that, totally irrespective of that national decision, events had occurred in Parliament since, which rendered it quite impossible for me to listen to any suggestions of the kind, because, since the last general election, the endowments of the Protestant Church of Ireland had been taken away from it (cheers)—a policy which I entirely disapproved, which I had resisted, and which they had supported (hear, hear), and which, having been carried into effect, offered in my mind a permanent and insurmountable barrier to the policy which they wished to be pursued. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances, I had to place before Her Majesty that I, with my colleagues, should have to conduct her affairs in a House of Commons with a most powerful majority arrayed against me. I had to point out to Her Majesty that this was a position of affairs of which I had some personal experience (laughter and cheers), but that I believed it to be one most detrimental to the public interest (hear, hear); that to press for measures injurious to allow abstract resolutions on political affairs to be brought forward by persons who had no political responsibility, and that those resolutions were referred to afterwards, and even precipitated the solution of great public questions which were ripe for settlement. I represented that this was a state of affairs which diminished authority, weakened government, certainly added no lustre to the Crown, but above all destroyed that general public confidence which is the most vigorous and legitimate source of power. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances I felt it my duty to ask Her Majesty graciously to relieve me from the task which she had suggested to my consideration.

(*To be continued.*)

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